

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1879.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



THE FLOODS IN SPAIN: SAVING THE INHABITANTS OF MURCIA.—SEE PAGE 423.  
FROM A SKETCH BY M. DE LONLAY.



## BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at Calcutta, Mrs. Maclean, of Ardour, of a daughter.  
On the 26th ult., at Castle Green, Cardigan, South Wales, the wife of D. Griffith Davies, of a son.  
On Sept. 23, at Antigua, West Indies, the wife of the Hon. Arthur W. Holmes a Court, of a son.  
On the 30th ult., at 36, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Lady Lloyd, of Brynwydd, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 21st ult., at Leslie House, Merchiston Park, Edinburgh, by the Rev. James Barclay, of Saint Cuthbert's, Maurice Cobham Corstorphine, to Emma Leslie Inglis, second daughter of Charles James Leslie Inglis, late of Deanhaugh, Saint Bernard's.  
On the 30th ult., at St. Peter's, Mancroft Church, the Rev. W. F. Gover, B.A., The Priory, Worcester, to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas William Crosse, Esq., Norwich.  
On the 4th inst., at the parish church, Stretford, in the county of Lancaster, by the Rev. E. Preston Anderson, assisted by the Rev. J. Carter Browne, D.D., and the Rev. C. R. Thorold Winkley, brother of the bride, Minton, second son of James Kendrick Pyne, Esq., of Bath Abbey, to Mary Eleanor Margaret, only daughter of William Winkley, Esq., F.S.A., Harrow.  
On the 29th ult., at St. Michael's, Milverton, by the Rev. W. H. Fowel, Walter Francis Bradshaw, of Wood-green, N., late of Valparaiso, to Mary, elder daughter of William Sheppard, of Milverton, Somerset.

## DEATHS.

On the 2nd ult., suddenly, at 47, Rivers-street, Bath, the Rev. William Alexander Neave, eldest son of the late William Augustus Neave, Esq., Madras Civil Service, and grandson of the Sir Thomas Neave, Bart., of Dagnam Park, Essex, and of the late Alexander Black, Esq., of Uidea Hall, Essex. Essex county papers please copy.  
On the 28th ult., at Knapton House, Norfolk, Sir Henry Robinson, K.B., J.P., D.L., in his seventy-sixth year.  
On Sept. 11, at La Paz, Bolivia, Senor Don Pedro Jose de Guerra, Minister of Foreign Affairs, President of the Council of Ministers, and in charge of the Executive. Deeply lamented.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 15.

SUNDAY, NOV. 9.	
Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. Prince of Wales born, 1841.	Westminster Abbey, 10 and 3.
Morning Lessons: Dan. vi.; Heb. ii. and iii. 1-7. Evening Lessons: Dan. vii. 9 or xii.; John i. 1-29.	St. James's, noon. Rev. John Troutbeck, Minor Canon of Westminster.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. Russell Stock, the Lord Mayor's Chaplain; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Archdeacon De Winton, Rector of Boughwood.	Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Prebendary John Wordsworth.
Lord Mayor's Day. Procession to leave Guildhall at noon.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Alfred Whitehead, Vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet; 7 p.m., Rev. John T. Bell.
National School of Cookery, 5 p.m. (Professor Church on the Chemistry of Cookery).	Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (address by Mr. W. Sturge, the President).	
MONDAY, NOV. 10.	
St. Martin's Day. Half Quarter Day. Scotch Quarter Day. Accession of Luis I., King of Portugal, 1661.	Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Rev. E. Ledger on Astrology—four days).	Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (address by Lord Northbrook, the President).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.	Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy, and on Wednesday and Friday).
TUESDAY, NOV. 11.	
Nomination of Sheriffs at Westminster.	Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.
Church Association, Southport (two days).	
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.	
Society for Development of Science of Education, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. W. Graham on Imagination).	
Society of Telegraphic Engineers, 8 p.m.	
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12.	
St. Paul's Cathedral, confirmations, noon.	Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.
Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, annual court, 11.30 a.m.	Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.
Meetings to Preserve "the Prayer-book as it is"—Exeter Hall, 2 p.m. (the Earl of Devon in the chair); St. James's Hall, 7.30 p.m., (Earl Nelson in the chair).	Gaelic Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Cameron on Gaelic in the Schools).
THURSDAY, NOV. 13.	
New Moon, 0.38 a.m.	Graphic Society, 8 p.m.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy).	Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.	Institute of Chemistry, 8 p.m. (Dr. C. R. A. Wright on the Relation of the Chemical Profession to Public Sanitation).
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.	
FRIDAY, NOV. 14.	
Accession of Christian IX. King of Denmark, 1863.	City of London College, evening, distribution of prizes by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.	Post-Office Orphan Home, annual concert, St. James's Hall.
SATURDAY, NOV. 15.	
	Mathematical Society, 8 p.m. anniversary.
	The Colston Dinners, Bristol.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Miles.			
October	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°				
26	29.994	44.0	39.3	85	6	53.3	32.5	WSW. ENE.	203	0.005	
27	30.118	50.5	47.0	88	7	56.6	44.5	ENE.	359	0.000	
28	30.204	49.0	42.3	80	10	52.9	47.7	ENE. NE.	358	0.005	
29	30.142	46.2	44.0	93	10	49.1	46.0	NE.	362	0.035	
30	30.191	49.0	41.1	76	10	53.4	48.0	NE. ENE.	431	0.000	
31	30.136	46.7	36.7	70	10	49.3	46.0	NE. ENE.	347	0.000	
Nov. 1	30.008	43.0	35.4	77	10	47.1	38.5	NE. N.	204	0.015	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—  
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.006 30.095 30.230 30.165 30.209 30.180 30.039  
Temperature of Air .. 41.7° 53.6° 50.1° 46.6° 50.0° 47.8° 45.2°  
Temperature of Evaporation .. 40.8° 51.6° 46.7° 44.6° 46.0° 43.7° 42.3°  
Direction of Wind .. WSW. ENE. ENE. NE. NE. ENE. E.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 15.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 9	10 14	10 45	11 15	11 43	—	0 8
0 9	10 14	10 45	11 15	11 43	—	0 8

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the world. Variety Artists at Eight. PAT'S PARADISE (last night), at Nine. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Edles. Aguzzi, Broughton, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Prices, 6d. to 2s. 2s.

CANTERBURY.—DR. CARVER, the Great American Marksmen. Champion Rifle Shot of the World. Every Evening, at 10.30. "Nothing more wonderful of the kind has ever been done with a rifle."—Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.

DR. CARVER.—Extraordinary Rifle-Shooting while riding full speed on Wimmerauca. Double shots at flying objects and coins, the wonderful jump shot, throwing the lasso, &c.—THE CANTERBURY.

## LYCEUM THEATRE.—MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. EVERY EVENING, at Eight (Wednesdays excepted), THE MERCHANT OF VENICE—Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. WEDNESDAY NEXT, NOV. 12, at 7.30, HAMLET—Hamlet, Mr. Irving; Ophelia, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-Office open Ten to Five. No fees of any kind.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.  
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.  
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, } THREE and EIGHT.  
OPENING OF THE FIFTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR.  
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.  
Pantouffles, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery 1s. No fees. No charge for programme. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Doors open at 7.30 for day performances; 7.30 for the evening performances.  
Every West-End omnibus runs to the doors of the Hall.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.—THE PIRATE'S HOME, by Gilbert a Beckett, music by Vivian Bligh; after which A QUIET VISIT, a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with BACK FROM INDIA. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY (Twenty-fourth Season) IS NOW OPEN, with many NEW WORKS by celebrated English and Foreign Artists. Descriptive Catalogues, including the VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, price 6d. The yearly sales average £1000. Apply to Mr. C. W. Wass, Superintendent of the Gallery.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity"—The Times), and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

NOW OPEN.—THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES at Mr. ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

WALTER SEVERN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES, including the Artist's Latest Productions, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s. Ten till dusk.

Now Ready,  
PRICE ONE SHILLING (Inland Postage, 2½d.),  
THE ILLUSTRATED  
LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1880,  
containing  
SIX COLOURED PICTURES,  
Printed by Leighton Brothers' Chromatic Process from Originals  
by Eminent Artists;  
TWELVE SKETCHES ILLUSTRATING THE SEASONS  
AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;  
TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;  
ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAM OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,  
WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1879; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mahomedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-four years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK is inclosed in an elegant cover, printed in colours by the same process as the COLOURED PLATES, and forms a useful and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room table.

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1879.

Many of our readers have recently returned from one or other of the various seaside resorts which dot the coasts of the United Kingdom. The Season has not been generally propitious. But, no doubt, they gained from their annual excursion sufficient pleasure and recreation to recruit them, body and soul, for the sterner business of life. They have looked upon the Sea in its angrier as well as its calmer moods, and they have watched the shipping passing and repassing within sight. They have noticed, perhaps, how in almost all weathers Commerce steadily spreads its wings, and, peradventure, especially on delicious days, they may have fancied, and almost wished to share, the charms of a sailor's life. Well, for some people (happily for the rest) it has charms peculiar to itself. But it has dangers also—hardships, privations, disasters, which casual visitors do not see, or catch glimpse of but very rarely. After they have reached home, refreshed by their autumnal outing, it may be a useful discipline to them to look over the next "Wreck Chart" of the British Isles or study the Board of Trade "Register" from which it is compiled. They will then gain some notion of the darker side of the picture. We have before us the "Wreck Register," lately published, from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878—not the present year, be it observed, which we are afraid may tell a gloomier tale; and, in accordance with our practice for several years past, we shall aim to give the pith of the information therein presented to us by official authority, together with such suggestions as it more obviously calls up to mind.

The number of British vessels alone entering inward, and clearing outwards to and from Ports of the United Kingdom in one year averages 600,000, representing a probable tonnage of 102,000,000. During the course of the voyages pursued by these ships, within the period above specified, the number of shipwrecks, casualties, and collisions on and near our coasts was 3641—less than those of the preceding year by 523. Only 422 of these cases involved total loss, and only 126 of them loss of life. 795 of them, however, were collisions, which necessarily affect two ships at least, and hence the casualties reported comprise 4436 vessels, or 531 less

than in the previous year. Taken as it stands, the account is startling enough; but, happily, some considerable deduction has to be made. The casualties of which we have given the total number were not all of them wrecks, as we understand the term. 1753 of them were minor accidents; 698 were mishaps resulting in serious damage, and 363 were wrecks involving total loss; but from this statement we purposely exclude collisions. The East Coasts of England and Scotland witnessed 1007 of these calamities; the South Coast, 604; the West Coasts of England and Scotland and Coast of Ireland, 944; the North Coast of Scotland, 106; and other parts, 185. The greatest destruction of human life occurred off the South Coast of England by the foundering of H.M.S. Eurydice off the Isle of Wight, when 318 persons perished.

We regret to be obliged to notice the number of accidents at sea traceable to heedlessness of shipowners, sea officers, or men, as contrasted with that of casualties produced by "stress of weather." Thus, during the year under notice, 34 English ships foundered or were otherwise totally lost (excluding collisions) in consequence of defects in the ships or their equipment; 69 cases of total loss happened through the errors or ill-conduct of Masters, officers, crews, or pilots; 138 through stress of weather, and 53 from other or unknown causes; while of casualties resulting in serious damage 33 are traced to defects in the construction or equipment of the ships, 138 to errors, 298 to stress of weather, and 127 to other causes. The winds which have been most fatal to shipping on and near the Coasts of the United Kingdom during the year were as follows:—N. to E., inclusive, 286; E. by S. to S., inclusive, 188; S. by W. to W., inclusive, 600; and W. by N. to N. by W., inclusive, 278. Our Rivers and Harbours have been the sites of very numerous casualties—not fewer than 1072; 29 of which were total losses, and 291 involved very serious damage. Of these, collisions were answerable for 759 cases.

It will not be necessary to the purpose of this Article to enter into any further analysis of the "Wreck Register," curious and interesting as is much of the information to be extracted from it. We wish in the first place to express our gratification at the recorded diminution of loss, both as to property and as to life, during 1877-8 as compared with 1876-7. We rejoice, too, that new Rules of the Board of Trade, calculated to lessen the number of disasters by collision, have just been issued by the Board of Trade, the preventive and protective force of which will, we trust, become manifest in future reports. There is but too abundant reason to conclude that very much of the damage done to our shipping round and about our coasts happens from preventable causes, and, therefore, ought to be proportionably lessened by the intellectual and moral improvement of those whose engagements are mainly of the seafaring kind. Meanwhile, however, we are thankful for the establishment and the efficient management of appliances having for their object the saving of life imperilled at sea, both by the National Life-Boat Institution and by the Board of Trade. From the wrecks to which we have adverted 4670 lives were rescued by these and other agencies during the year. No words of ours can over-estimate the worth of these agencies, foremost among which must be placed the National Life-Boat Institution. It is "twice blessed." Its object and its method of prosecuting it are alike excellent. The training to which the crews of its boats are subjected not only improves them in the art of saving their fellows from impending doom, but tends to develop in themselves the manlier virtues. They learn to risk their own lives willingly that they may rescue those of others. They do battle with perils in the deep in the cause of humanity. The process is invigorating, elevating, purifying. It encourages a high tone of unselfishness. And, so far as it succeeds in compassing its primary object, who can measure the blessings it confers and diffuses? Ask our seamen what they think of the life-boat. Ask their families and friends in what view they regard it, when the tempest sweeps ruthlessly over our coasts. It is one of the philanthropic institutions in which all can unite irrespectively of religious creeds, political parties, or economic theories, and in the expanding usefulness of which we can all take pride. May it flourish as long, and in proportion as, the need for it remains!

## THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice witnessed the celebration of Hallowe'en by the servants and tenants of the Royal Highland estates, who formed a torchlight procession from the West Lodge to Balmoral Castle, in front of which a huge bonfire had been erected, which was lighted by Princess Beatrice. The traditional witch was represented drawn in a car by a dragon, attended by a band of masquers, and accompanied by pipers. After the burning of the witch, those assembled (about 500 in number) were served with refreshments. Her Majesty and the Princess, with the Royal household, remained out of doors during the performance. Sir Stafford Northcote dined with the Queen. On Sunday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Craithie church. The holy communion was celebrated by the Rev. Archibald Campbell. Sir Stafford Northcote joined the Royal dinner circle. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Allan Quhich and the Linn of Quhich on Monday. Sir John and Lady Clark arrived at the castle and dined with her Majesty. Sir Stafford Northcote left Balmoral for town. The Queen and Princess have continued to make daily excursions, and have visited Glen Gelder Shield and other



localities. Captain Rodon, Lieutenant Hallowell, and Lieutenant Farquharson (1st Royal Scots, forming the guard of honour at Ballater) have dined at the castle, and were presented to her Majesty.

The Queen, through the Viceroy of India, has requested the Commander-in-Chief to convey to General Roberts and the troops engaged under his command the expression of her Majesty's warm satisfaction with their noble conduct in the very successful and important action at Charasiab, which the Viceroy lost no time in reporting to her Majesty.

"The Queen-Empress desires to express to her gallant troops her sorrow for those of their comrades who fell in this action and in the recent brilliant exploit at the Shutargardan, and the Viceroy is commanded to make known to the Commander-in-Chief her Majesty's anxiety for further information as to the condition of the wounded."

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales received at luncheon on Thursday week at Marlborough House the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise of Lorne, and Prince Leopold. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards took leave of the Grand Duke and Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, who left in the evening upon their return to Germany. The Prince accompanied their Grand Ducal Highnesses to Charing-cross station. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince Ferdinand of Glücksburg, went out shooting yesterday week in Windsor Great Park, and afterwards lunched with Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge. The Princess visited the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastwell Park, and returned to London in the evening; after which the Prince and Princess, with Princess Louise of Lorne, went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre; and on Saturday their Royal Highnesses went to the Criterion Theatre. The Prince and Princess opened a new library, class-room, and museum at St. Bartholomew's Hospital on Monday, and were afterwards present at a luncheon in the great hall. Their Royal Highnesses went to the Court Theatre in the evening. On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by Prince Ferdinand of Glücksburg, went shooting in Windsor Great Park, and afterwards lunched with Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge. The Princess, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, left Marlborough House for Sandringham. The Prince has left for Lord Hastings's seat, Melton Constable, Norfolk, for a few days' shooting. Mr. Wallis has submitted to the Prince and Princess Professor L. Müller's oil painting, "Pilgrims at Mecca."

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, in the *Bacchante*, left Palermo on Wednesday week.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Prince Leopold went to St. James's Theatre on Monday evening. On Tuesday the Duke and Duchess visited Brighton to open a grand fancy bazaar in aid of the Royal School for the Daughters of Officers of the Army at Lansdown, Bath, and Clarence House, Roehampton. Their Royal Highnesses travelled from the Victoria station by a special train, which was attended by Mr. J. P. Knight (general manager of the London and Brighton Railway Company). Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Brighton at noon, and were received by the Mayor and Corporation, a guard of honour of the 1st Sussex Rifle Volunteers being in attendance. An address was presented, and responded to by the Duke, and the Duchess received a bouquet. A procession being formed, the Royal party, escorted by a detachment of the 16th Lancers, drove to the Aquarium and inspected the building, after which they proceeded to the Pavilion, where they were entertained at luncheon by the Mayor. The Duke and Duchess afterwards entered the Dome, where the bazaar was arranged. Bishop Claughton opened the proceedings, and the Duke then, in an eloquent speech, set forth the claims of the charity. The Duchess afterwards received purses in aid of the funds from ladies, after which their Royal Highnesses made a tour of the bazaar, and patronised most of the stalls; after which they visited the picture-gallery and library, and returned to town from Brighton at five o'clock. The town was *en fête* and gaily decorated with flowers and banners, and in the evening was brilliantly illuminated. There was also a torchlight procession and a firework display; and the day's proceedings closed with a *soirée* given by the Mayor to about 1000 of the townspeople at the Pavilion.

Prince Christian, with the Duke of Teck, was present yesterday week at a dance given by Colonel Ewart and the officers of the 2nd Life Guards at the Cavalry Barracks, Windsor. Prince Christian has consented to become president of a working men's club in Bier-lane, Windsor.

His Excellency Count Schouvalof has returned to town from a visit to the Earl of Derby at Knowsley Hall. His Excellency Count Münster has arrived at the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, from Hanover and Berlin. The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and their infant son, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, have arrived at Arundel Castle from Brighton. The Earl of Beaconsfield has arrived at his official residence in Downing-street from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury at Hatfield House. The Earl and Countess of Sefton have left Belgrave-square for Croxteth Park. Earl and Countess Delawarr have arrived at Knowsley from Heaton Park on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby. Lord Carlisle has arrived at Dudbrook, Essex. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and Mrs. Gladstone have arrived at Hawarden Castle. Mr. Childers, M.P., and Mrs. Childers have left England for the West Indies in the Royal mail steamer *Don*.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn are surrounded by a family party at Baron's Court. The Duke and Duchess, and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton, Lord George Hamilton, and Lord Ernest Hamilton were present at the consecration of the new memorial church at Strabane on Thursday week, erected as a memorial of the late Rev. James Smith, who was Rector of the parish for a quarter of a century. The Bishop of Derry and Raphoe performed the act of consecration.

The infant daughter of Sir Michael and Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach has been baptized at the parish church of St. Aldwyns, near Sir Michael's Gloucestershire seat. The Queen was sponsor, and sent a silver-gilt cup engraved with the following inscription:—"Victoria Alexandrina Hicks-Beach, from her godmother, Victoria R. and L., October, 1879."

A marriage has been arranged between Miss Constance Braham, daughter of Mr. Charles Braham, and niece of the late Countess Waldegrave, and Mr. Edward Strachey, eldest son of Sir Edward Strachey, Bart., of Sutton Court, Somerset.

The following Royal personages (the *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at Copenhagen writes) were present at the christening of the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, or represented by a special envoy, at Gmünden on Saturday last:—The Queens of Denmark, Hanover, and England, the Dowager Queen of Denmark, the Hereditary Princess Caroline of Denmark, the Grand Duchess Dagmar, the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Dowager Grand Duchess Mary of Mecklenburg, Princess Louise of

Hesse, and Princesses Mary and Frederica of Hanover. The Duchess of Cumberland witnessed the ceremony lying down on a couch. In the afternoon the Queen of Hanover gave a banquet, at which the King of Denmark made a speech, when proposing the health of the young Princess, in which his Majesty expressed the hope that the infant Princess would prove as great a blessing to her parents as her mother had been to her parents.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Lord John Manners, M.P., her Majesty's Postmaster-General, has consented to act as president of the Sir Rowland Hill Memorial Fund.

The recently appointed metropolitan magistrate is not (as has been published) Mr. Hugh Shield, but Mr. James Sheil, of the Northern Circuit.

The session of the Royal Geographical Society for 1879-80 will begin next Monday. The opening address will be delivered by the president, Lord Northbrook, in the lecture-hall of the University of London.

The Chief Rabbi of the English Jews, Dr. Adler, has resigned office, after thirty-five years of ministration; and the executive of the council have proposed the election of his son, Dr. Hermann Adler, as his colleague and successor.

During the year ending Oct. 31, 129,855 meals of soup and bread, thirty-nine tons of coals, and 2483 nights' lodgings were given to the poor at the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen and Refuge, being an increase of 27,260 meals over the preceding year; and 1074 families were provided with Christmas dinners.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Humane Society the silver medal of the society was unanimously recommended to be presented to Colonel John William Fry, late of the 88th Connaught Rangers, for the gallantry displayed by him at the recent bathing accident at Boulogne, by which he saved the life of Miss Clara Clarke.

The Council of the Hospital Saturday Fund have arranged that the distribution of the money collected this year shall take place at the last meeting of the Board of Delegates, which will be held, as usual, on the last Saturday in November or the first Saturday in December. It was announced that the "Employers' Fund" is progressing favourably.

An opening lecture was given by Professor Ayrton last Saturday evening at the Cowper-street Schools, Finsbury, in connection with the opening of the technical classes established by the City and Guilds Institute; the subject of the lecture being, "The Improvements Science can effect in our Trades and in the Condition of our Workmen."

The Lord Mayor (Sir Charles Whetham) and Lady Mayoress yesterday week entertained the Court of the Fruiterers' Company, the General Purposes Committee, many of the inhabitants of Bridge Ward, of which the Lord Mayor is the Alderman, with their wives, at dinner in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. The guests numbered about 150.

The cost of the shell of the new City fruit and vegetable market at Smithfield is to be £109,800; but the total outlay, which includes the cost of a new street, &c., will not be short of £400,000. The size of the new market will almost exactly correspond with that of the present poultry market, having a total area of 44,000 superficial feet. When the building is finished Farringdon Market is to be closed, pulled down, and sold as building land.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the fourth week in October the total number of paupers was 81,253, of whom 44,046 were in workhouses and 37,207 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show an increase of 3593, 2622, and 2833 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 918, of whom 635 were men, 229 women, and 54 children.

A tastefully designed drinking-fountain was opened to the public last Saturday in Exchange-avenue. The Aldermen and members of the Court of Common Council for the ward of Broad-street were present. The actual cost of the fountain is £852. At the outset Mr. Alderman Ellis, having offered a large contribution for the purpose, was liberally supported by Mr. Deputy Hartridge and by a grant by the wardmote, and since then the Drapers' and the Merchant Taylors' companies have each contributed fifty guineas.

In accordance with annual custom, the Lord Chancellor received on Monday Alderman Sir Francis Truscott, the Lord Mayor elect, who was presented by the Recorder, and received from Lord Cairns the expression of her Majesty's approval of the choice of a Chief Magistrate which had been made by the citizens of London.—The Lord Chancellor afterwards received the Judges and Queen's Counsel at breakfast, and went with the usual state to Westminster Hall to open the courts of law on the first day of Michaelmas sittings.

Fourteen new students have joined the London School of Medicine for Women at 30, Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, this winter session, making thirty-seven in attendance at the school and Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road. Seventy students in all have entered the school since its foundation, of whom some, having taken their diplomas, are in practice as registered medical practitioners, and others are preparing for the examinations of the University of London and of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.

The Adult Orphan Institution in St. Andrew's-place, Regent's Park, which was established in 1820 for the education as governesses of the orphan daughters of clergymen and officers of the Army, Navy, and Marines, is in future to be known as the Princess Helena College; and important alterations have been made in its laws with a view to extending its field of operations. A sum of £5500 is required to provide additional buildings, and the council appeal to the public for assistance in raising this sum.

The programme of the Society of Arts for its 126th session has been issued. It gives a list of the papers and lectures for the session, so far as they have been arranged. The following are the papers to be read at the evening meetings previous to Christmas:—Nov. 26—Suggestions for Dealing with the Sewage of London by Major-General H. Y. D. Scott. Dec. 3—Apprenticeship: Scientific and Unscientific, by Sylvanus P. Thompson. Dec. 10—Art Vestiges in Afghanistan: the Results of Some Recent Explorations in the Jellalabad Valley, by William Simpson. Dec. 17—The Panama Canal, by Captain Bedford Pim.

Yesterday week at the Metropolitan Board meeting the works committee reported that, having considered the memorials presented to the Board last week as to the construction of a bridge across the Thames below London Bridge, they did not consider it advisable to apply to Parliament in the next Session in reference to the subject. Mr. Dresser Rogers, in moving the adoption of the report, said the committee had come to this conclusion with regret; but considering that a general election could not be far off, they thought it better not to act further in that matter until a new House of Commons had been elected. Mr. Munro seconded the motion, believing that this was the prudent course. The resolution was passed.

An effort is being made to extend the movement of the St. John Ambulance Association in a part where it is much needed—the docks at the east end of London. Last January a branch was formed at the East and West India Docks, and many of the employes have obtained certificates. It is hoped this good example will be followed at the London Docks, where a preliminary address has been delivered by Mr. John Furley, chairman of the City and Port of London District, at the St. Peter's Working-Men's Club, the Rev. C. F. Lowder, the Rev. R. Linklater, and other gentlemen being present. Fifty-three persons put their names down for instruction.

A deputation of the inhabitants of Paddington, headed by Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P., Recorder of London, and Mr. W. Forsyth, Q.C., M.P., waited on the Board of Works yesterday week, for the purpose of presenting a memorial asking the Board to provide a public park for that district by the purchase of a large plot of vacant land of about one hundred acres, situated between Portsdown-road and Sutherland-gardens, in the parish of Paddington. Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P., addressed the Board in support of the prayer of the memorial, which was signed by upwards of 18,000 persons. On the motion of Mr. Roche, the memorial was referred to the works committee, and the chairman (Sir J. M'Garel Hogg) assured the deputation that the subject would receive the fullest and earliest consideration.

The entries for the Smithfield Club Cattle Show closed last Saturday, and the show is fixed to open at the Agricultural Hall on Dec. 8. The entries for cattle are beyond the usual number, and will be comprised in thirty-two classes; the sheep will occupy thirty-one classes and the pigs thirteen classes, making the total number of classes seventy-six. The prize-list represents a total sum of over £3000. The president of the Smithfield Club this year is Colonel Kingscote, C.B., M.P.—The winter session of the Farmers' Club was opened on Monday at the Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn, when there was a full attendance to hear a paper by Mr. J. S. Edwards on *The Future Aims of the Farming Interest*.—A resolution was passed at a meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture on Tuesday expressing thanks to the Government for acceding to the request of the Chamber by appointing a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the existing depression in agriculture. It was also resolved that a committee be appointed to prepare evidence to be submitted to the Royal Commission.

#### THE FLOODS IN SPAIN.

Our last publication contained views of several towns in the southern provinces of Spain, where great loss of life and of property has been caused by the overflowing of the rivers, from the sudden increase of mountain torrents by the great storms of rain, after three months of continued drought. Murcia and Orihuela, towards the south-eastern shore of the Peninsula, have suffered more especially from the inundation occasioned by the river Segura and its tributaries having burst their banks. The scene in the first-mentioned place, when the gendarmes or Civil Guards, with boatmen, carters, and others were employed in the work of rescuing many families, whose dwellings had been overwhelmed by the flood, is shown in our Illustration. There was another visitation of the same kind on the 29th ult., which prevailed in the valley of the Ebro, and in the north-east parts of Spain.

#### THE LATE PROFESSOR ALFRED HENRY GARROD, F.R.S.

The death of this accomplished physiologist and comparative anatomist, at the early age of thirty-three, is a considerable loss to the service of scientific investigation and exposition. He was born in London, May 15, 1846, eldest son of the eminent physician, Dr. A. B. Garrod, F.R.S. He was educated at King's College, London, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, but obtained a qualification for medical studies in 1868, before going to Cambridge. At that University, in 1871, he was senior in the Natural Sciences Tripos. He settled in London next year, and was appointed Professor of the Zoological Society. After having won a Fellowship at St. John's College, Cambridge, he obtained, in 1874, the Professorship of Comparative Anatomy at King's College, London. From 1875 to 1877 he was Examiner in the Cambridge Natural Sciences Tripos. In 1876 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was also appointed Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution. His proficiency in mathematics, but especially in mechanical science, enabled him to make valuable investigations into the physical causes affecting the circulation of the blood, and to improve the construction and application of the sphygmograph. The mechanics of animal locomotion were also treated of by Mr. Garrod in an interesting course of lectures. His dissection of many of the animals that died in the Zoological Society's collection furnished materials for reports and dissertations of great value upon the anatomical structure of the higher vertebrates, more particularly of birds, with regard to the muscles, the nervous system, and the viscera, thereby confirming or modifying the deductions from their osteological structure and external features. These inquiries would have been prolonged to yet more important scientific results, tending to an improved zoological classification, but unfortunately Mr. Garrod's labours were interrupted last year by pulmonary disease, which has at length put an end to his life. He died on the 17th ult. at his father's house in London.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.

#### THE NEW LIGHTHOUSE AT GALLEY HEAD.

A Parliamentary Paper has recently been issued by the Board of Trade respecting this new lighthouse. It has been erected, from the designs of John S. Sloane, Esq., C.E., Engineer to the Commissioners of Irish Lights, near Cape Clear, on the south coast of Cork. That is a most important position for a lighthouse, which will be of great service to mariners making the land from America. From this paper it appears that Dr. Tyndall, of the Royal Institution, who is scientific adviser to the Trinity House, has recently inspected the lighthouse. He has pronounced it in one of its forms as "surpassing any other in the world." Dr. Tyndall also gives the opinions of the *Inman*, *White Star*, and *Cunard* lines of steamers, all of which speak highly of the light. He says:—"The light has been named by Mr. Wigham the 'group flashing' light, the flashes being produced by a method perfectly novel in lighthouse illumination. In ordinary weather," he states, "a single burner of sixty-eight jets is employed; four tiers of such burners are erected at the foci of powerful lenses; and as the weather thickens these burners are lighted in succession, the power of the light being thus doubled, trebled, and quadrupled. The power of this enormous quadruple light is such that its effect upon the sky was observed after the light has dipped below the horizon."



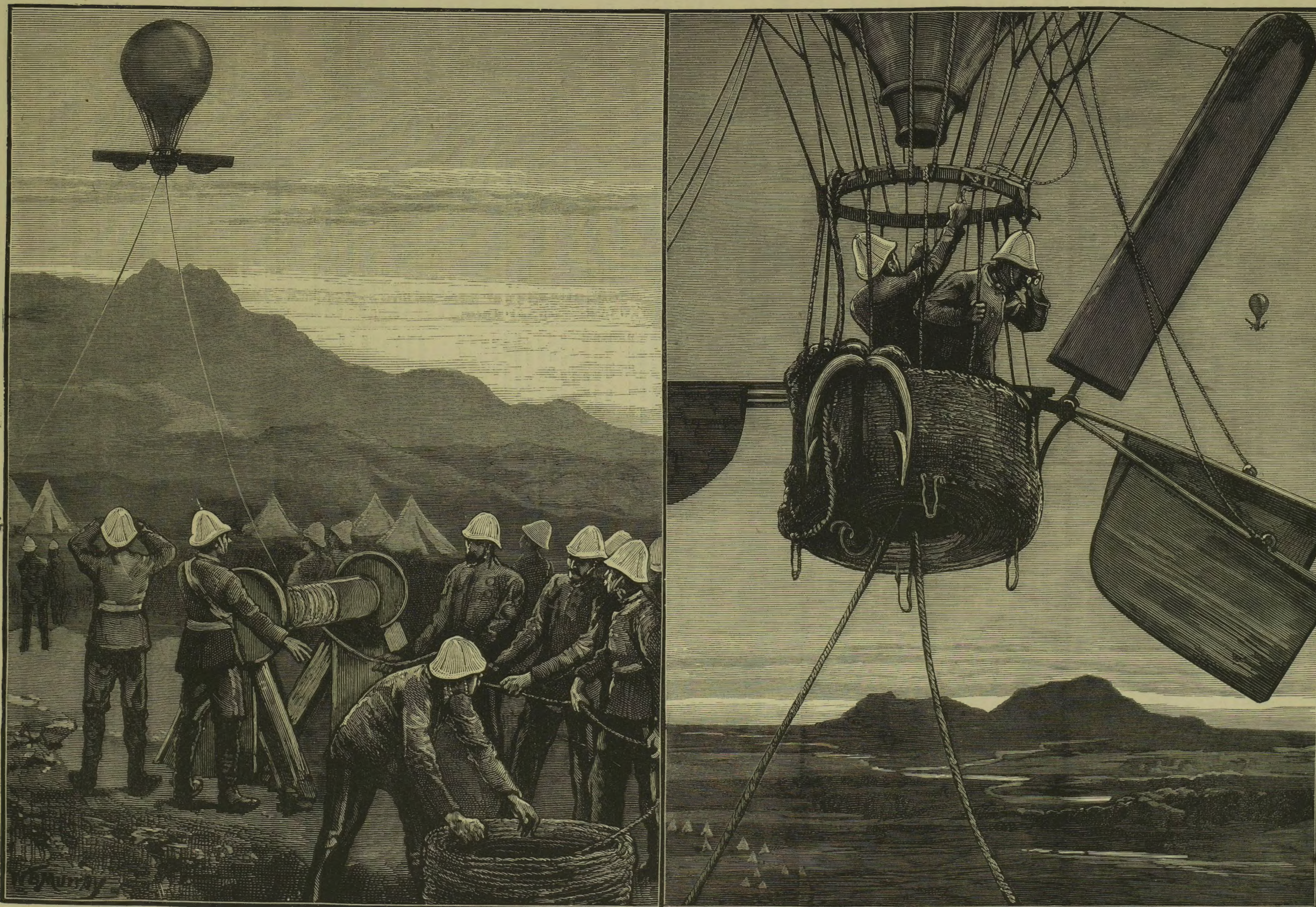


THE LATE PROFESSOR ALFRED GARROD, F.R.S.—SEE PAGE 423.



NEW LIGHTHOUSE AT GALLEY HEAD, NEAR CAPE CLEAR, CORK.—SEE PAGE 423.





MILITARY BALLOONING: 1. METHOD OF FLOATING BALLOON—SIGNALS AT REST. 2. NEAR VIEW OF CAR—SIGNALS WORKING.—SEE PAGE 426.



## The Extra Supplement.

## AN ERUPTION OF ETNA.

That tremendous convulsion of nature, the outbreak of subterranean volcanic forces, which has been observed to take place at some four hundred different localities on the surface of the globe, has not yet lost its power to astonish and alarm mankind. Europe and the neighbouring islands have their Vesuvius, Etna, and Hecla, burning mountains of old renown; but the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands archipelago boasts one of far more exceeding force and magnitude; while those of Central America, which have become extinct within historical memory, and those of the Malay Islands, still active and destructive, exhibit this phenomenon in an amazing manner. There is however, a certain degree of romance belonging to the volcanic fires of Southern Italy and Sicily; and this not only from the memorable fate of two Roman cities which were suddenly overwhelmed, the one by lava streams, the other by showers of ashes and cinders, thrown out of the gullet of Vesuvius in his most tragical fit of rage. The mythological fancy of early Grecian colonists on the coasts beneath the mighty shadow of Mount Etna conceived that it was by the frantic struggles of imprisoned Titans, in the deep caverns under its base, where they lay bound and prostrate, that all this tumult and torture of the earth was produced. Modern professors of science are not so minded.

## MILITARY BALLOONING.

During the Revolutionary War, about ten years after the first balloon ascent, the French Academy of Sciences recommended balloons as a means of military reconnaissance. An aeronautic school was then established at Meudon, where M. Guyton de Morveau, the celebrated French chemist, and Colonel Coutelle superintended its operations. The original plan of decomposing water with vitriol and iron borings in order to produce hydrogen gas was here superseded by another method, as sulphur could ill be spared for the production of sulphuric acid, it being most in need for gunpowder. The new apparatus consisted of several iron cylinders fixed in masonry in a simple kind of furnace; these were charged with iron-turnings and brought to a red heat, so that the water in them was instantly converted into steam, the expanded particles being decomposed by the oxygen uniting with the red-hot iron, forming an oxide of iron, while the hydrogen passed through a washer of lime into the balloon. Balloons inflated with gas produced in this way were used in the different divisions of the French army. In June, 1794, Coutelle ascended at the battle of Fleurus. Balloons for military service were further employed until nearly the end of the last century. They have been used during the present century at Solferino and in America and elsewhere.

In England Mr. Henry Coxwell early in his aeronautic career drew public attention and that of the Government to the importance of war-balloons. In Lieutenant Turner's able work on Ballooning, the author very justly observes that "it is due to Mr. Coxwell to state that he has steadfastly advocated the employment of balloons for military as well as scientific purposes. His letters and lectures on this subject, and his ascents in 1854, when he invented and used his telegraphic war signals, sufficiently attest his zeal in this branch of aeronautics."

Our engravings represent Mr. Coxwell's method of adapting semaphore arms of various shapes and symbols to convey, according to a preconceived arrangement, any required information to those below. It must be obvious that no more difficulty would be found in this plan if adopted with a captive war balloon, than was formerly experienced by the naval and military authorities, when such a system was in vogue previous to electric telegraphy. A cloudy day makes the heliographic communication impossible, and Mr. Coxwell argues that balloon-signalling should be independent of the sun's rays, and that the signals should be so clear and unmistakable that no doubt could exist as to their import.

In our Engraving, the balloon is being let up by windlass machinery such as might be improvised near a fortress or in the field, and the military aeronaut is signalling intelligence.

This plan could be utilised with small balloons that would not raise a man, but merely the signals. The arms could be worked by lines and a mechanical contrivance, so that the signals could be seen at a great distance.

Mr. Coxwell states that they would be applicable to hot-air balloons as well as to gas, and he suggests a due provision of each kind for signal purposes, as well as for means to effect an escape in case of forcible detention in foreign cities.

Another Engraving represents Mr. Coxwell's work-room at Seaford, Sussex, where balloons were made. This Sketch was taken by our Artist during the commencement of hostilities in South Africa, when Mr. Coxwell was expecting that private enterprise and long personal experience would be called upon to provide balloons for the seat of war. Since then, however, military aeronautics have become a recognised branch of army equipment, and various experiments of a tentative character have been made from the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich.

In our View of Mr. Coxwell's manufactory, a new balloon lying in the centre of the floor is just undergoing the sewing of the last seam by the sempstresses. A workman is in the act of turning the wheel of a wind-machine, the effect of which is to separate the gores and to throw the balloon into an elongated form preparatory for examination. The appendages to his aeronautic machines are in close proximity, in the shape of netting, grapnels, cars, and other appurtenances. Laid up in a packed condition are six of the celebrated aeronaut's balloons, which include the Research and another in which ascents were made on behalf of the British Association with Mr. Glaisher, when an elevation of seven miles was obtained. Green's famous old balloon, The Nassau, is also here in dock, and several others, with which Mr. Coxwell frequently ascends.

The Military Balloon Committee, whose operations were much retarded by unpropitious weather during the late summer, have been making satisfactory progress during the last few weeks. By means of a newly-contrived double furnace they have succeeded in producing hydrogen gas much more rapidly than heretofore, and of very superior buoyancy, some which was manufactured last week having a lifting power of 71 lb. to the 1000 feet, which is about 40 lb. better than coal-gas. Captain Elsdale, Royal Engineers, one of the officers upon the committee, on Saturday ascended alone in the Saracen. He journeyed towards the seacoast, and, not being prepared for a trip to the Continent, he descended at Rye; but finding the spot unsuitable for alighting, he threw out ropes, by which the people below towed the balloon to a space near the railway-station, having to cross some telegraph-wires and a foot-bridge en route. The balloon was safely landed and packed off by rail to Woolwich. The military aeronauts are about to make a balloon with a lining of goldbeater's skin, and believe that it will be perfectly gas-tight.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

La France states that the Government has decided to summon the Chambers to meet on the 24th or 25th inst.

M. Gambetta on Monday took formal possession of the Palais Bourbon, in which the sittings of the Chamber are henceforth to be held, and tested the acoustic conditions of the building. He was accompanied by a large number of Deputies.

An official decree has been issued annulling the resolutions passed by the Council General of the Seine in favour of a plenary amnesty. Other decrees are published dismissing twenty-six Mayors for taking part in manifestations of a factious character.

Don Carlos left Paris on Sunday for England, his departure, according to a Havas note, being provoked by warnings which enlightened him as to the resolution of the Government not to tolerate political demonstrations, for which his presence had lately served as a pretext.

The first of a series of monthly united meetings of English-speaking congregations in Paris to promote the progress of Evangelisation was held on Monday afternoon at the Mission Hall, Avenue des Ternes. The Rev. R. M'Call gave an account of the operations commenced by him eight years ago, and spoke warmly of the aid rendered him by the English and American ministers, but especially by the French pastors, fifty of whom had during this year paid 1200 visits to his twenty-three Paris stations. He stated that the Evangelistic mission stations in this city numbered thirty, and in all France between sixty and seventy, nearly half of them having been opened in 1879. An account was also given of the Belleville mission, conducted by Miss de Broen. Nearly all the English and American ministers in Paris were present; and Dr. Forbes, who presided, eulogised Mr. M'Call's mission as the most useful Evangelistic work ever carried on here.—Times.

M. Humbert's election to represent the ward of Javel in the Municipal Council of Paris has been annulled, on the ground that he had not the requisite six months' residence qualification when he was elected.

M. Humbert was married on Thursday week at the Neuilly Mayoralty to the lady who, when he stood in the dock eight years ago before the Versailles court-martial, which sentenced him to transportation for life, pressed his hand, and said:—"However long you may be away, I will never marry anyone but you."

M. Valentin, Senator for the Rhône, died suddenly yesterday week from heart disease, his servant finding him lifeless on the floor. In 1870 he was summoned from his professorship at Woolwich to conduct the government of Strasbourg while that city was invested by the German army. He entered the city by swimming across the river in the night. He was elected senator in 1876, and had come to Paris to attend the forthcoming meeting of the Chambers.

M. Pasquel, of Courteuil, the last survivor but one of the founders of the Jockey Club, died recently at the age of eighty-two. For twenty-five years he figured prominently on the turf, where William Hardy and Kent won many races for him; but he had of late devoted his attention to agriculture.

The Workmen's Congress which had been sitting at Marseilles for a fortnight was brought to a close last Saturday, when several resolutions were passed on subjects which had been previously debated at the daily sittings.

## SPAIN.

The House of Deputies reassembled on Monday afternoon. The President of the Council read a Royal decree reopening the Session. The Minister of Finance read the preamble of the bill for the grant to the future Queen, which is fixed at 450,000 pesetas per annum, and 250,000 pesetas jointure in case of widowhood. The President, conforming with the demand of the Cuban Deputies, agreed to the discussion of Cuban reforms at an early date, but insisted upon his previous policy, that slavery abolition be first discussed.

Resolutions in favour of the immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba, and demanding the simultaneous discussion of the economic reforms to be introduced in that colony, were passed at a meeting of forty senators and deputies, held at Madrid.

King Alfonso yesterday week opened the session of the Academy of Moral Sciences at Madrid, and, in replying to an address from the President, reviewed the past and present condition of Spain and expressed his confidence in the future.

Fresh floods have occurred, accompanied by great destruction of life and property. In the province of Almeria mines have been inundated, and 1500 persons are thrown out of work. Twenty-one persons were drowned, thirty houses destroyed, and a quantity of ore was swept away. Communication on several of the railways was stopped, bridges having been carried away, and the lines being under water.

## ITALY.

King Humbert having named Prince Amadeo Inspector-General of the Forces, the latter retires from the command of the 7th Army Corps, quartered at Rome, and General Mezzacapo has been appointed to that post in his stead.

The Chamber of Deputies is convoked for the 19th inst.

General Cialdini's resignation as Italian Ambassador in Paris has been accepted by the King.

Some small streams of lava flowed from Mount Vesuvius on the night of Thursday week.

The railway up Vesuvius is finished. It will take tourists to the very edge of the crater, and is believed to be secure from incursions of lava. The mode of traction is by two steel ropes put in movement by a steam engine at the foot of the cone.

One hundred and twenty Mayors from the leading towns in Italy were entertained on Sunday by the Municipality of Turin, and on Monday they held a congress to discuss the relations of local and national taxation.

Cardinali has been sentenced to death for the murder of Captain Fadda, and Madame Fadda, as an accomplice, to penal servitude for life.

The west front of St. Mark's at Venice is shortly to be pulled down.

## SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council have decided, subject to the approval of the National Assembly, to contract by public subscription a loan of 35,000,000 fr. for the conversion of the existing debt. The new bonds will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent, and be issued at par, repayable in thirty-five years. The present holders of Federal obligations will have priority of allotment.

The monks of the Gothard Hospice state that during the year ending Sept. 30 they relieved 11,101 indigent wayfarers of all nations, among whom they distributed 45,966 rations. They also granted hospitality to 132 persons suffering from the effects of exposure, and made many gifts of clothing. The expenditure of the hospice having exceeded its income, the monks appeal to the public for help to enable them to continue their good work during the coming winter.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor returned to Berlin last Saturday from visiting his nephew at Mecklenburg-Schwerin, where he managed to make several heavy bags at the grand hunting battus arranged in his honour. In the evening his Majesty went

to the opera to hear Madame Patti, who was enthusiastically received by a full house.

The Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post says that Prince Henry, second son of the German Crown Prince, who is now on a tour round the world in a Prussian war-ship, has recently had a narrow escape through his vessel encountering a typhoon in the Japanese seas.

Prince Bismarck is suffering from neuralgia and gout.

Dr. Friedberg, Secretary of State in the Imperial Department of Justice, has been appointed Prussian Minister of Justice, in the place of Dr. Leonhardt, who has resigned.

Herr von Köller (Conservative) was elected President of the Prussian Lower House on Thursday week by 218 votes against 164 in favour of the former President, Herr von Bennigsen. Dr. Bender (National Liberal) and Herr Heeremann (Centre party) were elected first and second Vice-Presidents respectively. In the Lower House yesterday week Herr Bitter, the Minister of Finance, presented the Budget for the ensuing fiscal year. The deficit in the ordinary revenue is estimated at 5,607,350 marks, and that of the extraordinary Budget at 42,000,000 marks. It is proposed to cover both by means of a new loan. A further deficit of 8,744,514 marks on the current financial year will also have to be provided for. The Minister also introduced the bills for authorising the purchase of the Berlin-Stettin, Berlin-Magdeburg-Halberstadt, Cologne-Minden, and Hanover-Altenbeken Railway lines. These lines represent a joint-stock capital of 359,370,000 marks, and they have contracted a debt of 737,114,700 marks in preference shares. For the whole of this sum, amounting with some incidental items to 1,116,633,570 marks, Consols are to be issued in exchange for the shares, and the preference shares are to be given up by the holders. In addition to the purchase of railways the Government propose to construct some minor branches, chiefly forming strategical links between existing lines. For this purpose another sum of 59,000,000 marks is to be issued in Consols.

A Berlin telegram in the Morning Post mentions a rumour that the German Government has made formal complaint at St. Petersburg of the large number of troops, principally cavalry, which have recently been concentrated on the German frontier. A feeling more friendly to Germany (the telegram says) appears to be gradually gaining ground in Russia.

The Admiralty, in view of the threatened hostilities between China and Japan, have resolved on reinforcing their naval forces in Eastern waters.

The Berlin International Fishery Exhibition of 1880 is to be held in the newly-erected Agricultural Museum and adjacent buildings, and will be opened on April 20. Besides the prizes and honorary awards sanctioned by the German Emperor, the King of Saxony, and other Sovereigns, there are to be gold, silver, and bronze medals adjudged by an international jury.

General Podbielski, the German Inspector-General of Artillery, who held the post of Quartermaster-General during the Franco-German War, died suddenly yesterday week. He was an officer of long experience and acknowledged merit, and a personal friend of the Emperor. A grand military funeral service was held at Berlin on Tuesday over his remains. The Emperor, Prince Charles, Prince Frederick Charles, Prince William of Wurtemberg, and most of the foreign military attachés were present.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath concluded yesterday week the general debate upon the address, and rejected the draught proposed by the minority of the Address Committee by 176 votes to 155, adopting that of the majority by 176 votes to 162. Count Taaffe, the Minister President, subsequently stated that as the Ministry intended to hold aloof from party conflicts it would not take part in the special debate, whereupon the House adopted the Address of the majority on the second and third reading.

It is stated by a Pesth correspondent that shocks of earthquake continue in Southern Hungary, and keep the population in a state of alarm.

## RUSSIA.

The Journal de St. Pétersbourg gives an emphatic denial to the newspaper reports stating that the Russian Government is making preparation for hostilities on a grand scale in Central Asia. The Berlin correspondent of the Standard, on the other hand, asserts that reinforcements are being constantly sent to Turkestan and Turkomania, and that Merv, Herat, and Bada'shan have been singled out as the primary objects of attack.

The special correspondent of the Daily News with the Russian expedition in Central Asia telegraphs that the Tekké Turkomans on the 22nd ult. attacked the village of Avasi, eighteen verst from Krasnovodsk, killing sixty-two men and making one hundred women and children captives. News received in Berlin from St. Petersburg states that an entire division of troops, numbering from 30,000 to 40,000 men, has been ordered to proceed from the Caucasus to Central Asia, as well as several officers of the general staff at St. Petersburg.

The trial of the nine political prisoners at Kieff concluded yesterday week. One was sentenced to death, and the rest to various terms of imprisonment, in most cases with hard labour.

One hundred thousand copies of a proscribed publication are reported to have been discovered by the Typographic Inspector at Moscow. The pamphlet had a counterfeit permission of the Censor.

## TURKEY.

Admiral Hornby has been instructed to take his squadron into Turkish waters by the 8th inst. The news that the British fleet has been ordered to Turkish waters is said to have produced a feeling of alarm at Constantinople, and the Sultan has remonstrated against the appearance of so large a naval force as unfriendly and menacing. A Reuter's telegram says that, in reply to a question from the Turkish Ministry, Sir Henry Layard has semi-officially stated that the British squadron would remain for the present at Vourlah, but that eventually it might proceed to some other Turkish port, as England would not tolerate the oppression of the Christian population in Asiatic Turkey, and intended to insist upon the execution of reforms in those provinces. The Porte, it is announced in a telegram from Constantinople, has decided upon promptly carrying out all the reforms which it considers necessary, as well as those to which it is bound by treaty stipulations. Sir H. Layard has received from Sawas Pasha positive assurances that Russian influence is not predominating at the Porte.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank has received from the Porte a direction to form a syndicate of bankers who will administer all the indirect revenue except that arising from the Customs. The members of this syndicate will be appointed for a certain term of six years.

In order to obtain the means of paying one pound upon the coupons of the Turkish General Debt, the Porte has ordered the money lent by the State to private individuals, which is said to amount to 150,000,000 piastres, to be called in forthwith, and coercive measures to be taken where necessary to collect the money.

The Provincial Assembly of Eastern Roumelia was opened on Monday by Aleko Pasha, who in his speech recommended





AN ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA—THE LAVA STREAM.



the impartial enforcement of the organic statute and the strict administration of justice. He further asked the Assembly to devote its attention to the Budget, and to discuss the best means of improving the condition of the population.

The Governor-General of the Lebanon has sent a telegram to the Porte contradicting the statement that disturbances had broken out between the Druses and the Maronites. The Governor says that the mistake, no doubt, arose from confounding the Lebanon with Houran in Syria, where a conflict had actually occurred between the Druses and the Mussulmans.

## GREECE.

The Chamber of Deputies was opened last Saturday by the King, who said in his speech that the negotiations with Turkey were shortly expected to have a favourable issue. It was necessary, however, that the forces of the country should be maintained in an effective condition, and military preparations must continue, because strength greatly regulated the relations between nations. At the sitting on Monday the House divided itself by ballot into committees to verify the elections.

## ROUMANIA.

Prince Charles of Roumania returned to Bucharest last Saturday evening from his tour in the Dobrudscha, where he met with an enthusiastic popular reception. His Highness left for Turn-Severin on Sunday morning to meet Princess Elizabeth on her return from the Continent.

The new article of the Constitution in regard to the emancipation of the Jews in the Principality first came into force on Thursday week, the Chamber having passed a vote admitting to citizenship 883 Jews who had served in the Roumanian army. A circular has been sent to the Powers by the Government on the subject of the emancipation of the Jews. It promises that the principles laid down in the Berlin Treaty will be guaranteed by the revised clause of the Roumanian Constitution.

## BULGARIA.

The Session of the Assembly was opened on Sunday by Prince Alexander, who, in his speech from the throne, announced that he had inaugurated amicable relations with neighbouring States. He expressed a wish for the establishment of obligatory military service, and appealed to the patriotism of the Deputies to make good the deficit in the revenue. The speech from the throne was greeted with loud cheers. The foreign diplomatic agents were present at the opening ceremony. After the delivery of the speech the House, under the presidency of the senior member, proceeded to elect its officers. M. Calavelof was chosen president, and the vice-presidents elected were MM. Stoyanoff and Fischeff. The Liberals are in the majority.

On Monday the Ministry tendered their resignation to Prince Alexander. The strong opposition to the Cabinet existing in the Assembly is regarded as the cause of their resignation.

An offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Serbia and Bulgaria.

## AMERICA.

In the State elections held on Tuesday the Republicans carried Massachusetts by a majority of 15,000 votes, and Pennsylvania by a majority of 45,000, showing in the latter state a gain of 20,000 votes. In Wisconsin the Republican candidates have been elected by a majority of 20,000, or a gain of 10,000 votes. The Republicans have obtained increased majorities in New Jersey and Connecticut, and have been returned with strong majorities in Minnesota and Nebraska. They also made large gains in the county and municipal elections in Illinois, Kansas, and Michigan. The Democrats carried Mississippi and Maryland by heavy majorities, thus securing the election of two United States senators—a gain of one as compared with the last election. In Virginia, the election hinged on the payment of the State Debt, and the result of the contest between the partisans of the readjustment or funding of the debt is doubtful, although present appearances favour the former. Owing to a split in the Democratic party Mr. Cornell, the Republican candidate, has been elected Governor of the State of New York by a plurality of 15,000 votes, but notwithstanding the heavy gains obtained by the Republican party, the Democratic candidates will probably be elected to all the other State offices. The Republican party have secured a large majority in the Legislature of New York State.

President Hayes has appointed the 27th inst. as Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. Zachariah Chandler, the Republican Senator for Michigan, was found dead in his bed last Saturday morning. He addressed on Friday night a large Republican meeting at Chicago, and made a long speech. Subsequently he complained of indigestion, but, thinking little of it, he went to bed, and was found dead the next morning. The medical men who made a post-mortem examination states that death was caused by cerebral hemorrhage. Mr. Chandler was sixty-six years of age. His remains have been removed to Detroit with great ceremony. A suspension of public business on the day of the late Senator's funeral has been ordered by President Hayes and the Governor of the State of Michigan.

The death is announced of General Joseph Hooker, who held several important commands on the Northern side during the American Civil War.

The Government has decided to prohibit the importation of Canadian cattle into the United States.

A report has been received at New York that the Indians in New Mexico have captured the station near Fort Craig, killing thirteen of its occupants.

It has been announced at Washington that Mr. Casson, the United States Minister at Vienna, has been instructed to go to Bucharest, formally to recognise the independence of Roumania and establish diplomatic relations between the Principality and the United States.

## CANADA.

The Quebec Legislative Assembly on Wednesday week adopted the amendment proposed the previous day by the Opposition in favour of the formation of a strong conciliatory Ministry, and, on the motion of Mr. Joly, the Premier, adjourned until the following day. The vote in favour of the amendment was 35 against 25. On Thursday Mr. Joly, the Premier, announced that the Ministry had tendered their resignation in consequence of the refusal of the Lieutenant-Governor to comply with their request for a dissolution of the Legislature. The new Ministers were sworn in on Friday, the Cabinet being constituted as follows:—Mr. Chapleau, Premier; and Minister of Public Works; Mr. Robertson, Treasurer; Dr. Ross, President of the Council; Mr. Loranger, Attorney-General; Mr. Lynch, Solicitor-General; Mr. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands; and Mr. Paquet, Provincial Secretary. The Legislative Council has passed the Supply Bill. The Lieutenant-Governor congratulated both Houses upon the restoration of harmony between them, after which his Excellency proceeded to prorogue the Legislature until Dec. 10.

An appeal has been lodged in the case of Sir Francis Hincks, the director of the Consolidated Bank in Montreal.

About seven years ago the Ontario Society of Artists exhibited a collection of their pictures in Toronto, which proved so popular, both in respect of the number of visitors

and of pictures sold, that the annual exhibition of the society has grown into an institution. The stimulus thus given to the pursuit of art as a profession led to the establishment of an Art-School in that city a few years ago. Now Ottawa has followed the example of Toronto, and established an Art-School, in which the Governor-General and Princess Louise are taking the greatest interest. The Princess has undertaken to select a competent instructor for it during her visit to this country.

Considerable damage was done along the coast of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island by the storm which raged in the Atlantic on Wednesday week.

Official records show that 63,000 homestead and pre-emption rights have been taken out in Manitoba and the North-West during the present year.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, in a despatch from Cape Town, dated Oct. 22, received by way of Aden, states that Sir Garnet Wolseley has sent an ultimatum to Secoceni. Sir Garnet Wolseley has left Pretoria for Secoceni's country. The Boers who recently took possession of the stores at Middleburg are to be prosecuted for theft. Zululand was quiet, but there was much excitement and discontent in the Transvaal. For some time past permits for the purchase of ammunition have been refused to those who are in arrear with their taxes. The Boers in the district of Middleburg have broken through the restriction, and have helped themselves from the stores of a local trader, without violence, and paying for what they took. Colonel Lanyon, with the 1st Dragoons, had been ordered to Middleburg. Moitosi is receiving reinforcements, and it is said, was resolved upon attacking our camps.

## AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne of the 2nd inst. states that a dissolution of the Victorian Legislature was expected. By another telegram we learn that the Melbourne Cup was run for on the 5th inst. and was won by Darriwell.

By way of San Francisco we have news from Sydney of Oct. 9, as follows:—"The revenue of New South Wales for the September quarter amounted to £993,445, showing a decrease of £81,130 as compared with the same period last year. The land sales decreased to the extent of over £180,000. There was also a slight decrease in the customs revenue. The railway and post-office returns were satisfactory, and show an increase. The exhibition continues to attract a large attendance, and a number of visitors are arriving from the neighbouring colonies and abroad. The arrangement of the various courts and gardens of the Exhibition Palace is now completed. An international ship show in connection with the Exhibition is now being held. An Intercolonial Trades' Union Congress is sitting at Sydney for the discussion of immigration, the eight hours' labour system, the legislation of trades unions, protection, and other subjects. The Congress yesterday passed resolutions against assisted immigration."

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegraph of the arrival in Sydney of the steam-ship *Strathleven*, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in September.

Great bush fires have occurred in the province of Minas Geraes, in Brazil, and sixty-seven persons have perished.

Intelligence from Hayti states that General Salomon was elected President of the Republic on the 22nd ult.

The dignity of a Knight has been granted to Mr. Charles Packer, Chief Judge of the island of Barbadoes; and upon Mr. Nicholas Gustave Bestel, late Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, Mauritius.

The Udine-Pontebba Railway line was opened on Thursday week. The Austrian and Italian delegates exchanged compliments of a cordial character, and the stations along the line were decorated with the flags of both nations. In the evening there was a banquet in honour of the occasion.

The *London Gazette* contains a declaration between the British and French Governments prolonging for a period of six months the duration of the existing treaties of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and France, which would otherwise have expired on Dec. 31.

The Queen has appointed Mr. James Reginald Graham, Consul at Grey Town, to be Consul for the State of Panama; Mr. George Chambers, Vice-Consul at Guayaquil, to be Consul at Guayaquil; and Mr. Walter Tschudi Lyall to be Consul at Tiflis and Poti. Her Majesty has approved of Mr. Francis P. Van Wyck as Consul at Turk's Island, and of Mr. Judson A. Lewis as Consul at Sierra Leone for the United States.

The signature is announced of a protocol by virtue of which Messrs. Rothschild's loan to Egypt is henceforth to stand entirely on the footing of the Floating Debt. The monthly statement of the Treasury of the Egyptian Public Debt shows that the amounts encashed to the end of October were sufficient to pay the coupon due on the 1st inst. at the rate of 4 per cent per annum and the amount of the drawn bonds, leaving a balance in hand of £20,000.

Some more information has been received of the capture of the *Huascar* by the Chileans. The celebrated ironclad was returning from a raid on the Chilean coast, when she was cornered, and, after a desperate fight, in which the Admiral commanding her and both his lieutenants were killed, she was captured. Her hull was riddled, and it was thought doubtful whether she would reach port.—The armies of the hostile Republics are advancing to meet one another, and a battle was believed to be imminent when the despatch left Buenos Ayres on the 10th ult.

The annual summary of British contributions to sixty-seven societies for foreign mission work during the financial year 1878 has just been completed by Canon Scott Robertson, of Sittingbourne. It shows an increase in the sums contributed to the majority of these societies; but seven or eight societies have received so much less than in 1877 that the grand total is £28,000 less than that of the previous year. The separate details for each society are too numerous for quotation, but the summary of the whole is as follows:—Church of England missions, £473,110; joint societies of Churchmen and Nonconformists, £164,900; English Nonconformist societies, £290,844; Scotch and Irish Presbyterian societies, £133,601; Roman Catholic societies, £9489; total British contributions in 1878, £1,071,944. This amount does not include any interest on investments, nor balances in hand at the beginning of the year, nor any foreign contributions.

Admiral Whish, one of the vice-presidents of the Royal Naval School, New Cross, and a former member of the council for nearly forty-years, has presented £150 in aid of the funds.

Professor Erasmus Wilson has offered to the directors of the Margate Sea-Bathing Infirmary (for scrofula) to erect at his sole cost a new wing containing wards for nearly seventy patients, a tepid sea-water swimming-bath, and a chapel containing seats for 300 people; and a resolution accepting with the warmest gratitude this "large-hearted" act of benevolence, the cost of which will probably exceed £20,000, has been passed by the court.

## THE AFGHAN DIFFICULTY.

The position of General Sir Frederick Roberts in the occupation of Cabul seems to be one of tolerable military security. A telegram of last Tuesday from the Viceregal Government of India states that no difficulty is expected in his opening communications with the Khyber column, which is now advanced to Jugdulluk, under General Bright. The head-quarters of all the British troops at Cabul have been moved to the Sherpur cantonments, north-east of that city. The combined brigades of General Macpherson and General Gough are preparing to clear the Ghilzai passes. The city is quiet; and a buried treasure of the late Ameer, or of his wives, to the amount of £80,000, has been found, by information voluntarily given to the British Commander. The route over the Shutargardan has been closed for the winter.

There is no further sign of the political inclinations of the Afghan chiefs. By order of Lord Lytton, General Sir F. Roberts has proclaimed to the people of Afghanistan that, under present circumstances, the British Government finds itself compelled to occupy and administer their country. He confirms the district authorities in their offices; and states that they will be summoned to consult as to arrangements for the permanent administration of the country.

## FINE ARTS.

We proposed in our last Number—in anticipation of having more available space this week—to review in detail the remarkable collection of etchings by Méryon which have been brought together in Messrs. Dowdeswell's gallery, Chancery-lane. And the collection is so fine, and includes so many "rare states" of the plates, that we should have had ample materials for indicating the leading characteristics of the artist. We understand, however, that the committee of the Burlington Fine-Arts Club, in accordance with a suggestion made by Mr. Wedmore in an article on Méryon, in the *Nineteenth Century* for May, 1878, are endeavouring to form a still more complete collection of the etcher's works; we shall, therefore, postpone our notice till the exhibition in Savile-row is accessible. Meanwhile, we may recommend those who may not be able readily to obtain an admission to the Burlington Club to pay a visit to Chancery-lane.

At the little "Burlington Gallery," 191, Piccadilly, is being exhibited about sixty drawings and sketches by Mr. Walter Severn. This artist, together with his brother, Mr. Arthur, are already known to many of our readers as members of the committee and exhibitors at the Dudley Gallery, and also as sons of the late Mr. Severn, formerly Consul at Rome, and the friend of Keats. These works by Mr. Walter Severn comprise views in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Channel Islands, the Mediterranean, Italy, and Egypt. They are invariably distinguished by conscientious adherence to fact, and by fairly adequate technical ability—the artist seldom attempting a pictorial modification or "treatment" of his subject, or aspiring to attain the more subtle qualities of colour, effect, and execution. Nor does he, like his brother, evince sympathy with nature under exceptional conditions, or in her more solemn, grand, and poetical moods. But he brings the same faithful spirit and intelligent care to the representation of the rocky coasts of these sea-girt isles, to the haunts of the sportsman in Scotland, to the topography of Rome, to the busy life of Cairo, and to the reposeful antique air of the scenery of the Nile valley. On this account each drawing is individually interesting, and, as a whole, the collection is well worth a visit.

An exhibition of the pictures, water-colour drawings and etchings, of the late Mr. Edwin Edwards will be opened on Monday next at 168, New Bond-street.

The elaborate picture upon which Mr. Frith has been engaged for a considerable time represents a sitting of the Central Criminal Court, and it may be expected to be finished for the Academy Exhibition next year.

The opening meeting of the Institute of Architects will not take place till the first week in December, owing to somewhat important alterations which are being made in the building where the Institute is located.

The mania for wholesale restoration in Italy seems to have received no check from the remonstrances recently made in this and other countries. It is now the west front of St. Mark's, Venice, that is in jeopardy—the most beautiful, interesting, and one of the most historic façades in Europe; indeed, it is altogether unique. The Italian Minister of Public Works is said to have decided to appoint a Commission, which is to meet next month, to examine the condition of the front of the church and to resolve whether it is necessary to proceed with the project of rebuilding it immediately, or to postpone the operation till next year! Already some extensive repairs had been made at the south-west corner; and, after a careful examination of the entire front last year, we were convinced that nothing more was immediately required. Owing to the irregular subsidence of the soil, the perpendicular and other lines of the architecture have, it is true, everywhere lost some of their original symmetry and relation, as the floor of the interior has acquired an undulation like a "swell" at sea, and this even where no weight of adjacent wall would account (as in the Pantheon at Rome) for the unevenness. But such irregularity may be seen at the cathedral of Pisa, and we believe it is nowhere so great at St. Mark's as to imperil the stability of the building, and consequently necessitate the contemplated rebuilding of the front. There is nearly always some compensating influence in such settlements at the foundations. Certainly no danger arose from the undulations of the elaborately patterned tessellated pavement, yet some parts of the pavement have been renewed in crude, tasteless colours, with an effect that is hideously discordant with the rest of the interior. We need not add that, if the façade be rebuilt, it will undoubtedly lose every particle of its venerableness, and necessarily the best part of its beauty.

An international exhibition is to be held in Madrid in May, 1881. M. Colibert, a French architect, has been requested by the Spanish Government to furnish a design for the building.

The Russian artists resident in Paris have opened in the Rue Tilsit an exhibition of their works, which is open free.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Blackpool on Tuesday night, presided over by the Mayor, it was resolved that the Free Libraries Act should be adopted.

Mr. Samuel Robertshaw Wilson, B.A., Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, has been appointed one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

*Good Cheer*, the Christmas number of *Good Words*, has a vigorous tale by Mrs. Oliphant; and under the title *The Stage Door* Messrs. Routledge and Sons have issued their annual for the coming Christmas. The contents are made up of stories contributed by actors and dramatic authors and critics; and the editor (Mr. Clement Scott) has brought together a large array of literary and dramatic talent.





BALLOON MAKING: MR. COXWELL'S MANUFACTORY AT SEAFORD.—SEE PAGE 426.





AN AFGHAN CHIEF AND FOLLOWERS.—SEE PAGE 430.  
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. SIMPSON.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

We have all been reading in the newspapers how on Friday night the festival of Hallowe'en was celebrated at the Royal Castle of Balmoral with "weird effect" (as the *Times* puts it); how two large processions, picturesquely attired, met on the castle lawn; how there was a bonfire which was kindled by the hands of H.R.H. Princess Beatrice; how there was a "witch-hunt"—the wicked sorceress being caught, tried, condemned, and burnt in effigy;—and how the festive proceedings concluded by the drinking of her Majesty's health and the singing of the National Anthem. It must have been a brave spectacle. The rites, ceremonies, and superstitions connected with Hallowe'en are so numerous and so curious that they fill three closely-printed pages in that copious repository of antiquarian lore, *Chambers's Book of Days* (vol. ii., pp. 519—522). Therein you may read that All Hallow's Eve, or "Nutterack Night," or "Snap-Apple Night," as the festival is called in different parts of the United Kingdom, is the time above all others when supernatural influences are supposed to prevail; that it is the night set apart for the perambulation of spirits, both of the visible and the invisible world; and that divination and second sight are believed to attain their highest power on the thirty-first of October.

All this, at the same time, fails to satisfy the exhaustively-inquisitive antiquary whose longing it is to trace superstitions to their source. What is the *raison d'être* of Hallowe'en? *Chambers* says that it is clearly a relic of Pagan times, for there is nothing in the Church observances of the ensuing day of All Saints to have originated such extraordinary notions as are connected with this celebrated festival, or such remarkable practices as those by which it is distinguished: the special characteristic of this mystic evening being "the faculty conferred on the immaterial principle in humanity to detach itself from its corporeal tenement, and wander abroad through the realms of space."

But has not the learned editor of the *Book of Days*, I ask with deference, been somewhat hasty in making this assertion? Hallowe'en is the eve of All Saints' Day, a festival which derives its origin from the conversion, in the seventh century, of the Pantheon at Rome to Christian uses, and its dedication by Pope Boniface IV. to the Virgin and all the Martyrs. Now we are entitled to assume that when the Pantheon of Agrippa was consecrated as a Christian church the bones of very many saints found sepulture in its vaults; and what could have been more natural in the Dark Ages, and in the times of mediæval superstition, than to believe that on the eve of All Saints the spirits of the "holy blissful martyrs" were floating about? Sublime spirits are very frequently degraded by popular imagination into the vilest of ghosts. Hallowe'en may be of pagan origin; but, on the other hand, it may date only from the time of the consecration of the Pantheon as the Church of Sancta Maria ad Martyres.

Mem.: Please to observe likewise that, although the Feast of All Saints has been retained in the Church of England, scarcely any secular notice is bestowed upon its occurrence in this country. On the Continent, especially among the Russians and the Slavs, the case is widely different. The Toussaint in France, the Ogni Santi in Italy, is the grandest of popular holidays. It is the "Jour des Morts" or "Day of the Dead," when people of all classes flock to the cemeteries to deck the tombs of their deceased relatives with wreaths and floral crosses. This practice, to my thinking, does really tend to give some meaning to the Feast of Hallowe'en. On the eve of All Saints thoughts concerning the departed whose tombs are to be visited on the morrow are almost inevitable, and it is a very easy transition indeed from pondering over the dead to conjuring up their images in our mind's eye, and eventually persuading ourselves that we behold their apparitions.

I read the other day, in an excellent article in the *Standard* on the conviction of the unspeakable libeller Rosenberg, the following remark. "There have been such papers before, and their proprietors, like Rosenberg, have thriven on their disreputable business. Holt, of the *Age*, made a large income until a criminal information laid him by the heels." I think it due to the memory of a very well known and very high minded journalist, upon whose death I recently commented in this column, to point out that "Holt, of the *Age*," was not by any means the late Mr. Thomas Littleton Holt, some time proprietor of the *Iron Times* and editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, and was in no wise related to my deceased friend. There was a Mr. Holt who was publisher of the defunct and objectionable *Age*, but its editor and evil spirit was the late Charles Molloy Westmacott.

Mem.: There is a portrait of C. M. Westmacott in the "MacIise Portrait Gallery," originally engraved for *Fraser's Magazine*, and lately republished in complete form by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. In Daniel MacIise's etching the truculent editor appears in the act of trampling on a couple of volumes, supposed to be the works of Mr. Edward Lytton Bulwer, afterwards Lord Lytton, and in his hat, which lies on the floor, is visible a horsewhip. In the letterpress (Maginn's) appended to the portrait Charles Molloy Westmacott is described as "the Great Captain of the Age," and as "a plucky little fellow, who has pushed his way actively in the world," and "who fought in his paper the battle of the Tories as open-mouthedly and as freely as he could." As a matter of fact, the *Age* under Westmacott's management was an extremely disgraceful newspaper, and its editor a most disreputable person. The author of the "notes" following Maginn's complimentary letterpress states that the "Great Captain of the Age" and "plucky little fellow" received on one occasion the sum of £5000 for suppressing the publication of some scandalous transaction, with the details of which he had got hold.

I spoke last week of two wonderful school-books—the Flaxman's Classical Outlines, edited by Mr. Sparkes, of the South Kensington School of Art, and Mrs. Fenwick Miller's Atlas of Anatomy. A bland American gentleman called on me the other day to show me an educational production even more astonishing. He brought with him a very long thin volume, something like what bibliographers call a "pot folio," but of abnormal dimensions. Opening this tome, he proceeded to unfold a longitudinal sheet, which very speedily extended from one end of my drawing-room to the other, say five-and-twenty feet. This, the bland American gentleman proceeded to inform me, was Adams's Panorama of History, just published by Messrs. Walker, of Ludgate-circus. In this enormous chart the flux of Time is marked by a black wavy line flowing horizontally uniformly from left to right, and embracing 4001 years B.C. and 1878 A.D. The dark river is divided into periods of a hundred years each by perpendicular lines, which the author calls "century posts" or "Tombstones of Time."

Imagine Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates," plus Calmet's "Dictionary of the Bible," plus the "Complete Gazetteer," plus all Maunders' "Treasures," made graphic, and you gather some idea of the nature of this portentous pictorial roll, which seems to have been suggested by the picture-writing of

the ancient Mexicans. Specimens of those very early precursors of the Bayeux tapestry (and, for the matter of that, of the *Illustrated London News*) are yet preserved in the National Museum in Mexico City.

My dear old friend, John Baldwin Buckstone, passed away quite tranquilly on Friday morning last. His last days, I am thankful to say, were not rendered additionally bitter by actual indigence. Thanks to the generous and charitable bounty of many kind readers of this column, I was enabled to make provision for all the requirements of my poor friend and his family, and to hand over a sum of nearly £220 more to Sir William Fraser, to be invested, with other sums collected by Sir William, for the benefit of Mr. Buckstone's widow and children.

G. A. S.

## SKETCHES IN AFGHANISTAN.

Our Artist lately in the Khyber Valley and at Jellalabad, with the British army corps that advanced from Peshawar a twelvemonth ago, still furnishes characteristic examples of the Afghan people, their costumes, manners, and habits of life. The pomp of Oriental chieftainship, half military, half patriarchal, is displayed by the sedate leader of a tribe, wrapped up in robes and turban, with an air of profound gravity, slowly riding on his road, preceded by two of his most trusty servants, armed with long matchlock guns and with several daggers or other weapons, his main bodyguard, whose bearing is rather more soldier-like, marching in the rear. The interior of a mill at Gundamuck, which is the subject of Mr. Simpson's other Sketch engraved for this Number, presents one mechanical peculiarity. The mill-wheel is horizontal, and is kept revolving by water-power; this wheel is placed underneath, its shaft being simply fixed in the upper millstone, so dispensing with cog-wheels to communicate the movement. The woman and boy, seen in the Illustration, have just poured the contents of as small bag of Indian corn into the hopper above, and are waiting to get the flour.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Auden, T., Vicar of Ford, Shropshire, to be Vicar of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury. Avdry, William, Head Master of St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint; Canon of Chichester Cathedral and Principal of the Theological College. Gardner, James Cardwell; Vicar of Butler's Marston. Hayter, Thomas Miller; Vicar of St. Dunstan's, East Acton. Holland, J.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Singapore Roadstead. Lacom, C. H., Curate of Basingstoke; Vicar of Wargford-cum-Reydon. Langford, Robert John; Chaplain, Bengal Establishment. Lightfoot, R. Prideaux, Vicar of Wellingborough; Archdeacon of Oakham. Pearson, W., Curate of St. George's, Bolton; Vicar of Darnall, near Sheffield. Wasdale-Watson, T. W.; Curate-in-Charge of Wolverton, Stratford-on-Avon.—*Guardian*.

A brass lectern, designed by Cox, has been placed in Bracknell church, Berks, by the Vicar, in memory of his wife, Moncrieffe Tidd Pratt.

Thornhill parish church, restored by Mr. G. E. Street, of London, at a cost of £12,000, was reopened on Sunday; and, after an appeal by the Bishop of Ripon, the sum of £620 was contributed by the congregation.

The Bishop of London has resumed his attendance at London House on Mondays from eleven till two o'clock. Clergymen or others desiring an appointment should write to the Rev. W. M. Sinclair, Fulham Palace.

The Mercers' Company have sent a contribution of fifty guineas to the National Committee for the restoration of Tewkesbury Abbey. A sum exceeding £5000 is still required to complete the necessary work.

Canon Ryle, the Rector of Stradbroke, has restored his chancel at a cost of £700, as a memorial to his father, who for some time was M.P. for Macclesfield. Mr. Ryle had taken in hand the restoration of the church as a whole seven years ago, and at different times sums amounting to £5000 have been laid out upon it.

The Bishop of Worcester, assisted by the Bishop of St. Albans, yesterday week consecrated a new parish church at Wribbenhall, near Kidderminster. The church has been erected mainly through the munificent contributions of Mrs. Hemming, of Spring-grove, in memory of the late Mr. Hemming.

Yesterday week the local committee of the Evangelical Alliance gave a free supper to about 1600 of the poor of Edinburgh, admitted by ticket, and chiefly selected by district visitors and city missionaries. They were all comfortably seated on benches in the Drill-hall, and served with bread and meat and tea by an active set of stewards. At intervals a choir sang hymns.

A report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the law and existing practice as to the sale, exchange, and resignation of ecclesiastical benefices has been issued, in which the Commissioners propose the abolition of sales of next presentations and of advowsons by public auction; and they further propose a series of restrictions on the private sale of advowsons.

On Saturday (All Saints' Day) a very large congregation assembled at Croydon parish church to witness the consecration of the Rev. Acton Windeyer Sillitoe, formerly Chaplain to the British Legation at Darmstadt, as Bishop of New Westminster, British Columbia. The solemn rite was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was assisted by the Bishops of London, Rochester, Columbia, and Antigua, and Bishop Tuffnell, who has recently been appointed Vicar of Croydon.

The new house of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in Northumberland-avenue, was opened on Monday afternoon by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The building has been erected by Messrs. W. Cubitt and Co., from the designs of Mr. J. Gibson, of Westminster. Upon the ground floor is a spacious retail shop; above it is a handsome room for the board meetings, adjoining which are the necessary rooms for the officers carrying on the business of the society. The outlay upon the building, the front of which is of Portland stone, has been £42,000, some £11,000 below the limit fixed by the general meeting of the society which decided that the late premises were inadequate.

The Bishop of London yesterday week delivered his charge to the clergy of his diocese at St. Paul's Cathedral. He said he thought the best way of supplying the deficiencies of the past and providing for the growing wants of the metropolis would be to persevere in the policy of judiciously subdividing overgrown districts, building new churches, and intrusting each to the care of a responsible Incumbent. He referred with satisfaction to the work of lay-helpers; but regretted the adoption in some of the sisterhoods of rules and regulations which were alien to the mind and practice of the Church of England. He also spoke of the necessity of maintaining Church schools, but said that they had been but little affected by the operations of the School Board.—The Bishop of Lichfield (Dr. Maclagan) presided over the Shropshire Archidiaconal Conference held the same day at Shrewsbury.

The concluding sitting of the third annual conference of the diocese of Truro was held yesterday week, under the presidency of the Bishop of Truro. Mr. Edmund Carlyon brought up the report of the Cathedral Committee, from which it appeared that the sum now promised to the cathedral fund amounted to £35,000, of which £13,565 had been received and invested. The architect proposed to build the cathedral in sections. The first section to be undertaken was the choir, which was estimated to cost £35,000. The land necessary to be purchased for the site would cost about £10,000, and the purchase of this property, it was hoped, would be completed by Lady Day next. They would then have about £1000 left in hand, and he thought there would be very little difficulty in obtaining £1000 or £5000 a year. Besides the amount promised, about £12,000 would be required to finish the first section of the cathedral, which would take about five years to build. The report was generally considered to be satisfactory. A discussion followed on free and open churches.

St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, the most important ecclesiastical building in Scotland connected with the Scotch Episcopal Church, was consecrated on Thursday week by Bishop Cotterill, Bishop of the diocese, assisted by about 250 clergymen, including the Scotch College of Bishops and the Bishops of Durham, Oxford, Peterborough, Bangor, Down, and Madagascar, the Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and one of the Canons of York Cathedral. The Bishop of Peterborough preached in the forenoon and the Bishop of London in the afternoon. The cathedral, which holds about 2500 people, was crowded. In the evening a dinner took place. On the south side of the cathedral sixteen sycamore-trees were planted by the Bishops present, and the row is to be known as the Bishops'-walk. The cathedral, which is a magnificent structure of the Early English style, from designs by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, has cost £100,000, the greater part of the funds consisting of a bequest by the late Miss Walker, of Coates.

Mr. S. Morley, M.P., in laying the memorial-stone of a chapel at Bristol yesterday week, said that, apart from the discussion respecting Church and State, there were those who felt that they could not avail themselves of the opportunities for worship offered by the State Church, and they were determined to have their own churches and manage their own affairs. He wished, however, that, instead of making attacks upon the Church, Nonconformists would prove that theirs was the best means of reaching the people. Change in the Church of England would never be produced by Nonconformity only, and until they won the people to them they would be powerless to effect the change which they all desired to see. Referring to the discussion at the diocesan conference at Peterborough respecting a closer connection between Nonconformity and the Church of England, Mr. Morley said that he did not believe there was much prospect of the Church absorbing Nonconformity generally; but the object of union would be largely promoted if they could get the burials question settled.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## OXFORD.

The University Commissioners have begun sitting for the consideration of College statutes in conjunction with the College representatives.

The Ven. J. A. Hessey, D.C.L., Archdeacon of Middlesex, formerly Fellow of St. John's and Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, has been re-elected by the Hebdomadal Council as a member of the governing body of Repton School.

Messrs. Maguire of Merton, and Ker of Balliol, have been elected to Fellowships at All Souls' College.

Mr. Charles John Baker, of Manchester Grammar School, has been elected to the vacant Postmastership in Physical Science at Merton College.

In a Convocation held on Tuesday a form of degree was proposed to accept a bequest of the late T. HUGHAN, B.A., of Balliol College, to found an annual prize, of the value of £40, to an undergraduate member of the University for an essay upon the subject of the spread of the Protestant Christian Religion as now established in England. This proposal was rejected by the House, on a division, by nineteen votes against eleven.

Dr. Acland, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, presided on Monday at a meeting in favour of the temperance movement held in the Sheldonian Theatre. After Dr. Acland's opening address the new President of Trinity, Dr. Percival, spoke on the subject, and was followed by Canon Farrar.

## CAMBRIDGE.

The Rev. Dr. Perowne, Master of Corpus Christi College, was on Tuesday elected Vice-Chancellor for the academical year.

Mr. A. J. C. Allen, B.A., of Peterhouse, Senior Wrangler of the present year, has been elected to a Fellowship at that college; and Mr. J. Greaves, B.A., of Christ's, Eighth Wrangler in 1877, has been elected to a Fellowship at that college.

The following have been elected to Fellowships at St. John's:—W. G. Rushbrooke, bracketed Sixth in the First Class of Classical Tripos, 1872; F. Dyson, Third in First Class of Classical Tripos, 1877; H. C. Pinsent, bracketed Fourth Wrangler and Second Class in Moral Sciences Tripos, 1878; A. W. Momerie, First in Moral Sciences Tripos of 1877; W. H. Gunston, bracketed Fourth Wrangler, 1879; T. W. Donegan, Third in First Class of Classical Tripos, 1879.

The Seatonian Prize has been adjudged to John Cyprian Rust, M.A., formerly Fellow of Pembroke.

The following undergraduates of Queen's have been elected to Foundation Scholarships:—A. McIntosh, £85; W. Relton, £40; R. D. Prior, £40; J. B. Wildman, £40; A. G. Ellis, £60; J. Jervis, £40.

## ST. ANDREW'S.

Mr. P. R. Scott Laing, lately assistant to Professor Tait in the Natural Philosophy Chair in Edinburgh University, has been appointed by the Crown to the Mathematical Chair, vacant by the translation of Professor Chrystal to Edinburgh University.

Mr. H. G. Hart, M.A., has been elected Head Master of Sedburgh Grammar School, in the room of the Rev. F. Heppinstall, deceased. Mr. Hart was seventh classic in 1866. He was afterwards Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, then Assistant Master at Haileybury, and now an Assistant Master at Harrow.

The Rev. S. B. Kincaid has been appointed to the Head Mastership of Guildford Grammar School. The school is to be reorganised at the end of the current term.

The Inner Temple Gardens have been thrown open to the public for the annual exhibition of chrysanthemums, for the cultivation of which Mr. Newton, the head gardener, has gained a well-deserved reputation. Over twenty new varieties have been added to last year's list.



## NEW BOOKS.

Admiral Rous, whose portrait adorns the frontispiece of the first volume, whilst Mr. George Payne's likeness occupies the corresponding position in the second, is said in the preface to have expressed his approbation of "the plan" adopted in the two volumes entitled *History of the British Turf*: by James Rice (Sampson Low and Co.); but the difficulty is to discover anything which can be properly called a plan. A complete lack of methodical arrangement is the main characteristic of the book. Indeed, the two volumes, each having an index of its own, and each being devoted to certain portions to a study of the very same ground, are so far from containing a continuous narrative, such as one expects in a "history," that they might have been published independently, and, indeed, give rise to a suspicion that the second volume was a mere after-thought. Else why should there be two sets of remarks upon the origin of the English race-horse and upon the connection of James I. with horse-racing, one in the first volume and the other in the second? Surely that part of the subject should have been treated fully in the introductory chapter. The volumes, however, contain plenty of such information and anecdotes as are most likely to suit the popular taste, though some topics, whether cock-fighting, or card-playing, or Captain Barclay's walking-match against time, are introduced, which seem to have but a very remote connection with the history of what is generally understood by "the turf." The most interesting parts of the first volume, from the popular point of view, are those which relate to the quarrel between George IV., when he was Prince of Wales, and the Jockey Club, in consequence of the singular change of "form" exhibited by his horse Escape; to the famous riding feat of "Squire" Osbaldeston; to the career of "Jack" Mytton; to the Running Rein scandal; to the match between The Flying Dutchman and Voltigeur; to the performances of "famous jockeys;" and to the affairs of the unfortunate young Marquis of Hastings, who is said to have had his heart broken by the victory of Hermit in the Derby of 1867. Oddly enough, when jockeys are discussed, no mention, if memory may be trusted, is made of the absurdly light weights carried by some of them in former days, or of Kitchener, whose "bodily weight" is constantly inquired after by correspondents of the sporting newspapers, and who had to be "loaded" in order to carry four stone. In the second volume the reader will be much entertained with what is said about Newmarket and Charles II., besides Epsom, Doncaster, York, Ascot, Goodwood, Chester, and other places of less celebrity. Having got thus far the author seems to have been suddenly inspired to interpolate some observations concerning horse-racing in the United States and in Canada and concerning the trotting horse of America. He then makes a tremendous rush back to the very starting-point, or starting-post, of his undertaking and plunges into considerations, or rather reconsiderations, connected with the origin, training, and treatment of the English race-horse, giving some very interesting quotations illustrative of exploded theories and practice. Then we have some remarks touching modern Newmarket, judicious "crosses," strains of blood, and soundness. Among these are anecdotes and sketches, in which the celebrated John Scott, Baron Martin, Sir Joseph Hawley, Lord Glasgow, Admiral Rous, Mr. George Payne, General Peel, and John Davis, the "leviathan," figure prominently. Nor is the law, so far as it has to do with "horse-racing and wagers," thought unworthy of notice; on the contrary, it is dealt with in a spirit altogether different from that which prompted the contemptuous notice once paraded weekly in a great sporting newspaper—"Legal questions are not answered by us under any circumstances, but are at once consigned to the waste-paper basket." The author has done well to dissipate, to the best of his ability, the still prevalent but erroneous belief that there is any trustworthy evidence upon which Flying Childers, or any other horse, can be stated to have run a mile in a minute; but he has handled the question in a part of his book where one would be least likely to look for it, and his index is no guide to anyone who may desire to refer to what he says upon the point. The index of the first volume has a reference to "Childers' performances," but you would look in vain at the place thus indicated; the desired information is contained in the second volume among the pages devoted to a notice of the late Admiral Rous. Two famous race-horses appear to have met with less than justice at the author's hands. Highflyer, son of Herod and Rachel, is asserted by him, more than once in the course of his work, to have "paid forfeit once" and to have been "beaten once, as a three-year-old;" but this seems to be a repetition of a disparaging error corrected long ago and by an exceptional insertion in the "Stud Book," wherein it is distinctly stated that "Highflyer never paid forfeit, and was never beaten," and the mistake is explained by the fact that in the "Racing Calendar" for 1777 Highflyer is confounded with another colt of the same age, a son of Herod and Marotte. And again, as regards Diomed, winner of the first Derby, run in 1780, our author, who has hauled in somewhat unnecessarily the subject of American horses, might have taken the opportunity of modifying his statements by mentioning that Diomed, however poor his progeny may have been in this country, was sent to Virginia in 1799 and was the sire of the highly distinguished Sir Archy, who "has justly been called the Godolphin Arabian of America." So much at least was due to the memory of our first Derby-winner. On the whole, it may be admitted that the author has compiled a book in which something useful and a great deal that is amusing is to be found, although his work has no claim to be considered a history, in the broad sense and serious acceptation of the term, which implies a continuous narrative, a wide scope, chronological sequence, and methodical arrangement. In the second volume there are a few pages, well worth reading, relating to the establishment of a "national stud" after the fashion of foreign countries.

A lady of rank and advanced age, who permits us to read the diary she wrote, more than half a century ago, of her *Tour in Sweden, Norway, and Russia*, should have our thanks, if not compliments, for the sake of mere politeness. The Marchioness of Westminster is entitled at least to this return for her volume just published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett. It is very passable reading; and if the general public cannot be expected to care much for personal and local observations so long out of date, there may be some elderly people, whose recollections of foreign travel, and of aristocratic or fashionable society at foreign Courts, will be refreshed by this antiquated journal. Her Ladyship relates agreeably and unaffectedly, partly in her note-book from day to day, partly in her letters to friends at the time, all the little experiences of her visit in 1827 with her husband, then Lord Belgrave, to Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiania, and different places in the Scandinavian peninsula, then to St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Nijni Novgorod, taking Berlin on their way home.

In Mr. H. M. Robinson's descriptive chapters on life in the Hudson's Bay Territory, which he calls *The Great Fur Land* (published by Sampson Low, Searle, and Co.), much curious information is given. Travelling by dog-sledge in winter, and in summer by canoe on the rivers; the organisation and business of factors, traders, clerks, and postmasters in the Company's service; their habits of living at the "forts" and

trading stations or remoter outposts, the characters of different Indian tribes and of the half-breeds with whom they deal; the hunting of the beaver, the fox, the raccoon, the marten, the mink, the wolverine, and the buffalo; and these and other matters are pleasantly described. The author has had some personal experience of them, but has also drawn largely from other books upon the same subject. He does not seem to have been himself in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Dash and vigour, meet characteristics of the sportsman, are conspicuous in the little collection of *Songs and Verses on Sporting Subjects*, by R. E. Egerton-Warburton (Pickering and Co.); and "merry conceits" there are to enliven still further what sporting writers are wont to call the "ditty." Nor are the more gentle touches of the poetic craft neglected; as may be discovered from a perusal of the elegant little morsel entitled "Hush! Hush! Hush!" As for minor difficulties of rhythm, the writer seems occasionally to take them as he would take a moderate "obstacle"—that is to say, "in his stride." He would be sure to write a dirge upon the death of the late gallant Major Whyte-Melville; but has not he a little misrepresented the facts? The unfortunate Major was surely not "overthrown as onward fearlessly he sped with keen delight;" the peculiarity, the pity of it, surely was that he, a very Bellerophon, was not "going" at all, but "riding loose" at a walk, when his horse brought him to irremediable disaster.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has presented the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, with £100, the proceeds of the exhibition of Blenheim Palace to the public.

The arrivals of fresh meat from America last week show a decrease as compared with the previous week. The arrivals of cattle and sheep from the United States and Canada are also considerably below the figures of last week.

The new railway line between Seaton and Wansford was opened for traffic last Saturday. This considerably lessens the travelling distance between the midland and eastern counties by the London and North-Western system.

There was on Monday launched from Messrs. Elder's ship-building yard, Glasgow, a steamer for the Cape mail fleet of Donald Currie and Co. She is 371 ft. long, has a tonnage of 3600, and is entirely of steel.

Lord Chelmsford passed through Reading on Monday on his way to the seat of Sir Charles Russell, at Swallowfield. He was met at the railway station by a large and enthusiastic crowd, who dragged him in Sir Charles Russell's carriage to the Market-place, where his Lordship made a short speech thanking the people for his reception.

The Dublin City Council on Thursday week adopted resolutions calling the attention of the Government to the condition of Ireland, and affirming the necessity of reform in the land laws.—In reply to a letter calling attention to the existence of distress in Ireland, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has written expressing his deep sympathy with the poor people, and pointing out the impossibility of judging whether any steps ought to be taken by the Government, as Government interposition in such cases is open to great abuse.

Lord Carnarvon on Monday laid the foundation-stone of a new townhall, free library, reading-rooms, museum, and schools for science and art at Reading. The buildings are estimated to cost £46,000, and of this sum £10,000 is contributed by the Corporation. The late Sir Francis Goldsmid contributed £5000, and a similar amount was given by Messrs. Huntley and Palmer. Lord Carnarvon afterwards presided at a luncheon, at which Mr. Walter, M.P., Sir Julian Goldsmid, M.P., and Mr. G. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., were present.

Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins, who met with a serious accident several months ago, resumed his judicial duties at Lincoln's Inn on Tuesday.—Mr. John Compton Lawrance, Q.C., of the Midland Circuit, has been elected a Bencher of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, in place of Mr. Swanton, Q.C., deceased.—The Attorney-General has appointed Mr. Hugh Cowie, of the South-Eastern Circuit, to the post of leading counsel in Post Office prosecutions at the Central Criminal Court, in place of Mr. Metcalfe, Q.C. (Recorder of Norwich), who has been promoted to the Judgeship of the Bristol County Court. Mr. Cowie is also Recorder of Maldon and Saffron Walden.

According to the quarterly return of the Registrar General, in the United Kingdom the births of 282,520 children, and the deaths of 139,271 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending Sept. 30. The recorded natural increase of population was thus 143,249. The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending June 30 was 114,650. The resident population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1879 is estimated at 34,156,113; that of England and Wales at 25,165,336, of Scotland at 3,627,453, and of Ireland at 5,363,324. The birth-rate in the third quarter of this year was 32.8 per 1000, and the death-rate 16.2. The marriage-rate in the second quarter of 1879 was 13.5 per 1000.

The president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in reviewing the labours of the chamber for the past quarter, at the quarterly meeting on Monday, referred to the address which was presented to Lord Salisbury on his recent visit to Manchester, and to his Lordship's reply, and condemned what he considered the longing for the reciprocity policy which it contained. Other members expressed similar views. Ultimately the following resolution was adopted:—"That this meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce takes the earliest opportunity after the visit of Lord Salisbury to this chamber to declare its unabated confidence in the principles of peace, economy, and free trade, as a great means of maintaining and building up the power and position of England."

Mr. C. L. Wragge, F.R.G.S., of Cheadle, has presented to the town of Stafford an excellent collection of specimens obtained by him in his travels in various parts of the world, and which will, no doubt, prove of great value to all those interested in geology and natural history. The opening ceremony took place yesterday week in the Borough Hall, where the museum will be located until a suitable building has been erected. Mr. T. Salt, M.P., addressed the assembly, and in the course of his remarks alluded to the value of such a collection, as it would enable those who had neither time nor knowledge to study the marvellous works of nature. The museum was declared open by the Mayor (Mr. F. Marson), and was during the day visited by a large number of persons.

## POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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The cost of postage within the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, is One Halfpenny.

## ABROAD.

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Copies printed on this paper may be sent to the Colonies and Foreign Countries at half the rates stated above; but their use is not recommended, the appearance of the Engravings being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

## LADY BURDETT-COUTTS'S YACHT.

This beneficent lady, who has spent her wealth so freely and willingly for the improvement of human welfare, has all our best wishes in seeking a little healthy recreation, as she lately did, by her yacht voyage up the Mediterranean. She went, indeed, up the Adriatic, with a party of distinguished holiday passengers, one of whom, Mr. Henry Irving, of the Lyceum, had an opportunity thus given him of surveying the identical scenes of "The Merchant of Venice." Having returned from the sunny South and re-entered the Thames, her Ladyship's commodious steamer lay a week off Gravesend, where she and her companions had leisure to study the vast maritime, coasting, and river traffic of the port of London, as the condition of those employed in it has long engaged her kindly attention. We give an illustration of the Walrus, which is not a vessel constructed or purchased to order for such pleasure excursions, but one of those belonging to a Liverpool commercial firm, and hitherto engaged in ordinary trade, lately chartered by Lady Burdett-Coutts for the season. Being a vessel of 870 tons, she has much steadiness in a sea-way, and plenty of space for the comfortable accommodation of a large party of passengers and their servants.

Throughout England and Wales on Saturday last the annual municipal elections were held, the contests in most of the boroughs being fought out on political issues. One of the most exciting contests was at Liverpool, where eight Liberals were added to the strength of that party in the town council, and the Conservative majority reduced from twenty to four.

The valves connecting the Fewston Reservoir with that of Swinsty, part of the scheme of waterworks supplying Leeds, were opened on Monday. The Mayor unlocked the valve with a gold key. The construction of the Fewston Reservoir was begun in July, 1874; it has an area of 155 acres; will hold about 870,000,000 gallons, and has cost £147,000.

At the Alexandra Palace last Saturday an inspection took place of half-a-dozen hansom cabs, the property of the British Cab Company, which has been formed to introduce an improved cab service throughout the country. Horses and appointments are promised of the best description, whilst the greatest attention will be paid to sanitary details and the thorough cleanliness of the cabs. Certainly the hansoms inspected on Saturday, in appointments as well as appearance, are a vast improvement on the vehicles which are at present found in our streets. The horses were evidently well fed, groomed, and harnessed; the drivers were clad in a neat uniform, and the cabs were as clean and comfortable as they could possibly be. Sir E. Henderson, speaking at a luncheon held after the inspection, stated that the people of London spent about £10,000 daily in cab-hire. There were, he added, more than a thousand teetotallers among the cabdrivers of the metropolis.

There were 2698 births and 1501 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 113, whereas the deaths were 76 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 42 from measles, 69 from scarlet fever, 15 from diphtheria, 37 from whooping-cough, 52 from different forms of fever, and 30 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 226 deaths were referred, against 220 and 224 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 29 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 3288 births and 1769 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 46.6 deg., and 1.3 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 8.3 hours.

The autumnal election of inmates into the Asylum for Idiots, Redhill, Surrey, took place on Thursday week at the City Terminus Hotel, when thirty-five applicants out of a list of 162 candidates were elected. Mr. James Abbiss, the treasurer of the charity, presided, and stated, previous to the commencement of the election proceedings, that the board of management were happy to state that, by the generosity of their friends, and in answer to their appeal, the debt of £5000 which remained on the charity had been reduced by one half that amount, and the board earnestly hoped that their friends would strive to clear off the remaining debt before the close of the year. He was happy to inform them that the interesting family at Redhill, though unfortunate in many respects, were in the enjoyment of good health, no epidemic of any kind being amongst them. The institution was otherwise in excellent condition. They had good health, good officers, and the only thing they wanted was money.

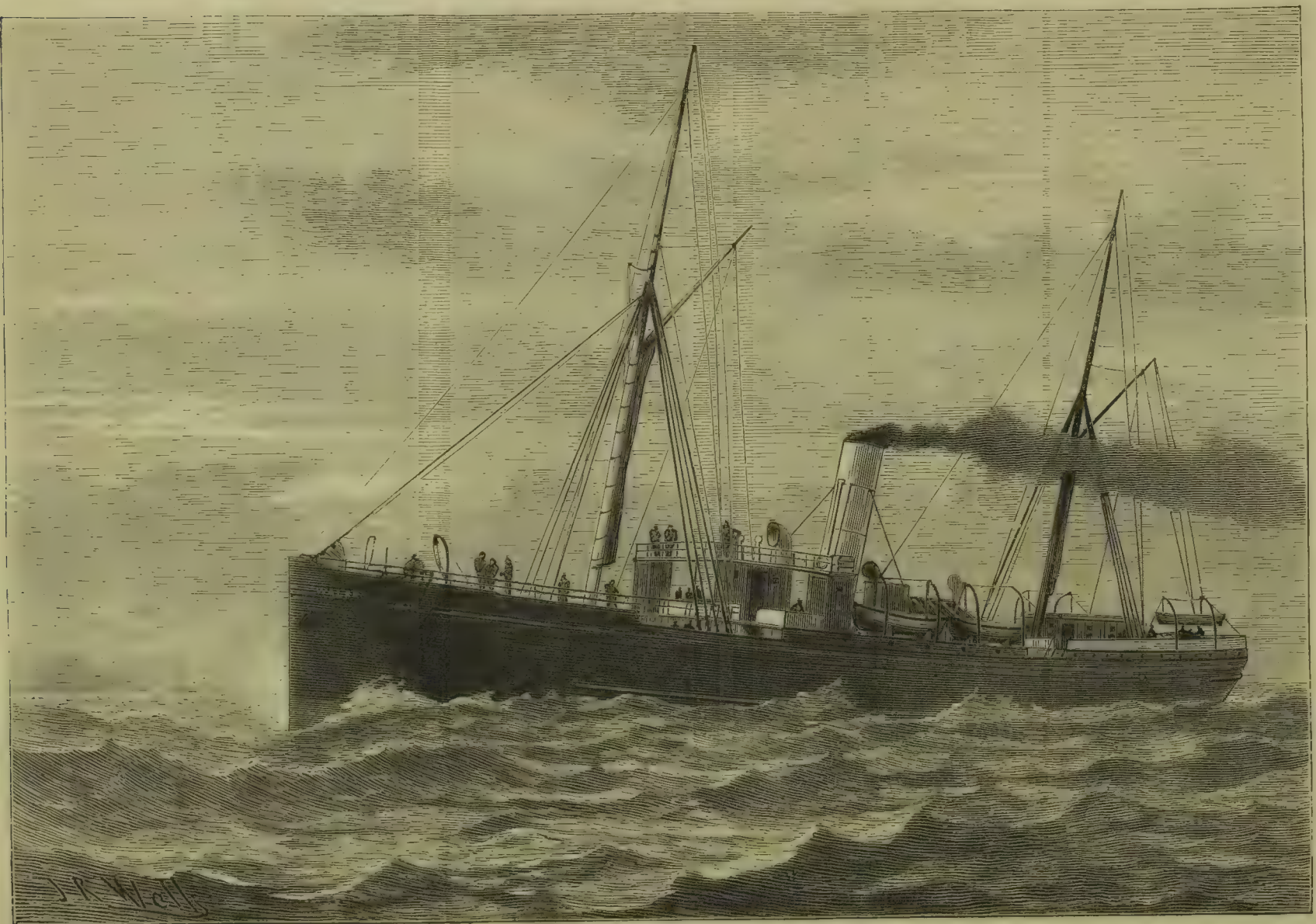
Among the more recent rent remissions are the following:—Lady Fitzsimons has made a reduction of 30 per cent on her estate in King's County. Lord Digby and Lady Bury have made reductions on their estates according to the circumstances of the tenants. Mr. James Wilson has given notice of a reduction of 10, 15, and 20 per cent, according to the circumstances of the tenants, on his Longford estate. Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., has, through his agent, expressed his sympathy with the tenants on his estates in the counties of Antrim and Down, in the present trying season, and announces his intention of making a reduction of 15 per cent in the current year's rent, in respect of all their holdings where the rent does not exceed £50 a year, and in cases where it exceeds that amount a reduction of 7½ per cent. The reduction will not apply to town parks, beneficial leases, farms sublet, or to holdings where the tenant is not resident. The Earl of Redesdale has allowed his tenants 10 per cent off the rent of their arable lands. Sir Thos. McClure, M.P., has made an abatement of 15 per cent in the rents for this year on his Down estate.

Sir Evelyn Wood was entertained at dinner last Saturday evening in the Middle Temple hall by the Bar of England. The Attorney-General presided, and among those present were the Lord Chancellor, the Solicitor-General, Lord Hatherley, and the Lord Chief Baron. In replying to the toast of his health, which was proposed by the Attorney-General, Sir Evelyn Wood said that the soldier's work in Zululand was done. He spoke of the Zulus as worthy foes of British soldiers in all but cruelty, and said that the innate ferocity of the enemy was fostered by Cetewayo for his own ends. He then remarked on the origin of the quarrel, stating that, in regard to Luneberg, he was the primary witness of Cetewayo's arrogant provocation. Sir Evelyn next dwelt upon the brotherhood of interests of the Army and the Bar. To the toast of "The Judges" the Lord Chancellor replied, and for "The Houses of Lords and Commons" Lord Hatherley and Mr. Forsyth responded.—Surgeon-Major Reynolds, V.C., was entertained the same evening by the President and Fellows of the College of Surgeons in Ireland, in the theatre of the college, at Dublin. In returning thanks for the toast of his health, Surgeon-Major Reynolds said that the complaint on the part of the medical profession that its services were not adequately recognised by the State did not apply to the branch with which he was connected—the Army Medical Department; for Lord Chelmsford and Generals Newdigate and Wood had especially thanked it, and especially named several officers for distinguished services.





AN AFGHAN MILL, AT GUNDAMUCK.—SEE PAGE 430.  
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. SIMPSON.



LADY BURDETT-COUTTS' YACHT WALRUS.—SEE PAGE 431.





GIVING AWAY PLANTS TO THE LONDON POOR AT VICTORIA PARK.—SEE PAGE 431.



## GIVING AWAY PARK PLANTS.

The laudable custom, at the close of the floral season, of distributing gratuitously to respectable poor people, householders or lodgers in the inferior quarters of London, the remaining surplus of plants, fit for small gardens or window-boxes, that had accrued from horticultural operations in the London public parks, has been more than once remarked. This example was first commenced, if we mistake not, by order of her Majesty's First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, in the Crown or Government Parks; it has been followed of late by the Metropolitan Board of Works, in those constructed at the expense of district or local ratepayers. At the Victoria Park, between Hackney and Bow, the practice has become an important social institution, for the love of flowers is cherished with fervent enthusiasm in the parts of East London. Tickets or letters of introduction are issued by clergymen and other ministers, by the managers of hospitals, orphan homes, and similar institutions, and by other influential authorities. There are during the month of September three or four hundred such applications at Pride Park, the quantities asked varying from a single family to a combination of thirty or forty persons. Mr. A. McIntyre, the Victoria Park Superintendent, has power given him for satisfying the reasonable desires of the modest. The species commonly at his disposal are geraniums, calceolarias, and lobelias, with the centaurus, ageratum, and others, which are eagerly sought after by a multitude of applicants, as shown in our illustration of the scene at the entrance lodge. Women and children, working men, and inmates of the Union Workhouse bring various kinds of receptacles for these pleasant gifts of the public gardens in the latter part of the year.

## MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. CROSS ON EDUCATION.

These two gentlemen were engaged on Monday in much more profitable and pleasant work than that of political sparring.

Mr. Gladstone, who has been staying at Wellington College as the guest of his son-in-law, the Head Master, the Rev. E. C. Wickham, was presented with an address of welcome by the scholars. Mr. Gladstone, in replying, said they could not have made an allusion more grateful to his feelings than a reference in the address to Eton. That school had attained in many, if not in all, respects a kind of primacy among the public schools of the country, and such was its position, such the incidents of its history, its situation, its visible and palpable future, that if a foreign friend consulted him upon the objects he should make a point of seeing in visiting this country, he should reply, "Unless you see Eton you will not have seen England." But this would not be said with any feeling of injustice or indifference towards the other public schools. Mr. Gladstone went on to say that no institution was more characteristic of our country than its public schools, and drew a contrast between the old public school system of the country and the new. He said:—"The old public school system of this country had one great and capital defect—that it treated all the youth brought within its range as if they were intended for one and the same destiny in life. It took too little heed, not only of the differences of their coming careers, but, what was yet more important, of the differences of their several capacities. It endeavoured to make all conform to one model, which was called the classical model. But with that great fault the old public school system of this country had a great merit which might have been fully enjoyed and brought to fruit and profit without incurring a fault, but a merit so great that it ought not only to be remembered and recorded, but in none of our reforms, in none of our innovations, ought we to run the risk of losing the advantages that were connected with it. That merit was that it kept in view beyond all other things not merely the acquiring such information as might be valuable in examinations, not merely the adapting of faculties to professional success, but in the highest and in a more inward sense the education of the man. The knowledge acquired by his hearers had two great aspects. Besides being a commodity which was to serve the external purposes of life, knowledge had a greater and a higher power; it was an educating instrument. It was to bring out all their capacities, not for the sake simply of the purposes they were to serve them in life, but for their own sake. The whole of life was, after all, simply an education, and the professions and businesses to which they might be hereafter devoted were only parts and portions of the education. And then came into view what undoubtedly must be admitted to be the danger of the new system, of the modern spirit in education. He knew not whether it was owing to our degeneracy, but he was afraid it was the truth, that we had a much smaller amount in this nineteenth century of a disinterested, ardent, enthusiastic love of knowledge for its own sake than our forefathers had 500 years ago. But, be that as it might, it was the fact that our system of education was now worked by a method of sharp competition and immediate rewards. He saw all the benefits of that method; he saw the great results it had produced; but there was a peril in it, and it was the peril of their believing when they had gone through the examinations and obtained the prizes, and when they were realising professional success as a consequence of early distinction—that they should look upon that success as the end of their education. It was not the end of their education. The end of their education was the effect it produced upon

themselves, the state to which it brought and in which it left them; and the distinction was a very real one."

Mr. Cross, speaking at the opening of the Wigan Free Grammar-School, dwelt at some length on the work of the Endowed Schools Commission. That Commission had, he said, already made schemes to the number of 515, and these schemes absorbed endowments to the extent of £260,000 a year. They had at the present moment under consideration 170 schemes, which represented an income of £177,000 a year. Altogether, 485 schools and similar institutions had been dealt with—endowments amounting to not far short of half a million a year. It was a great deal of good, sound work done, because it was applying those endowments which, left originally for excellent purposes, had by lapse of time not been so valuable for the wants of the present generation as they should be; and he thought that in the course of a few years, that enormous sum of £500,000 having been put on a thoroughly sound foundation, ought to be a matter of congratulation. They had still 490 schools to deal with, but the incomes of these represented only £166,000 a year, and they might hope before long to see that great work practically completed. The Commission had also rearranged the 515 schools they had dealt with into different grades; they had established fifty of the first, 114 of the second, and 114 of the third. As to the girls, entirely through the action of the Endowed Schools Commissioners a high secondary education had been provided for upwards of 2000 girls, and he was quite sure it was as absolutely essential that girls should have a high-class education as boys. Speaking subsequently at a dinner, Mr. Cross said that he was one who had not the smallest wish to see women put out of their proper place. Their sphere was at home, and what he wanted was that they should be perfect in the sphere in which they moved. If there was one thing more than another which contributed to the happiness of home it was in the matter of housekeeping and cooking, and he should be very glad to see those two subjects more pressed upon them in their daily education in the elementary schools. The higher branches of education were, however, needed in the education of women who were to be married to persons of the highest intellectual capacity. It was a great comfort to the man who was fatigued with the day's work when his business was over to have intellectual intercourse with his wife; and when a woman was brought up with a shallow education, as used to be the case, she was not fitted to fill her sphere in life as she ought to be.

Mr. Bright spoke yesterday week at a conversation given by the Mayor of Birmingham to the school teachers of that town. Referring to the work of the religious and secular teacher, he contended that the influence of the latter was infinitely greater than that of the former. It was not, he said, mere book-learning that made a man a wise citizen, and he appealed to the teachers of Birmingham to set an example to the country of what could be done by developing the nobler traits of human nature, such as gentleness, uprightness, and unselfishness. Referring to the complaints of extravagant expenditure on education, Mr. Bright said he would have nothing done for ostentation or for show; but whatever could be done to make education real, to raise the character of our population, and exalt the sentiment of the people; whatever could be done by the expenditure of money and the devotion and the earnest efforts of good men and good women, like the 500 or 600 he saw before him, that he would do and have done.

## POLITICAL.

Rumours of the possible imminence of a General Election have not a spark of foundation in the speeches of Cabinet Ministers. Colonel Stanley's guarded allusion at Preston to the date of the dissolution was a mere platitude. "Time alone will, before many months are over, decide," probably meant no more than that Parliament might be allowed to run its course. The reported Liberal successes at the municipal elections, most marked in Liverpool above all places, could hardly hasten the Government's appeal to the country. But the uncertainty existing in the public mind on the question will indubitably add to the closeness with which every word of the Prime Minister's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Monday next will be studied. Colonel Stanley, in the first of the two speeches he made before large Conservative audiences last week, followed the lead of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in his spirited endeavour to rebut the arguments of Mr. Bright. Sir John Holker aired his sturdy oratory on the same occasion; and was characteristically emphatic in his defence of the Ministerial policy, and forensically vigorous in attacking his political opponents, as when he complimented Sir William Harcourt for being "more celebrated for his elaborate and carefully-prepared rhetorical flourishes than for sound reasoning." An antagonist of the long robe, Sir Henry James, on the morrow took occasion, whilst delivering a smart canvassing address at Taunton on behalf of Mr. C. T. Dyke Acland's candidature for West Somerset, to make a pungent reference to the Earl of Beaconsfield's novels, and complained that the country was being governed, not according to his Lordship's matured judgment, but by the opinions of the "Mr. Disraeli of thirty years ago." Mr. Stansfeld, taking up the same strain at Halifax on Monday, did not contribute any especially

fresh argument against the Ministry, but the right hon. gentleman presented a few phrases he had coined, such as "firework policy," and "pinchbeck, Brummagen, bastard Imperialism." Mr. Lowe on Tuesday supported the candidature of Mr. Mellor, Q.C., and Mr. C. G. Roundell, at Grantham; and trenchantly said the Conservative Party had moulted all its feathers, had now no principles left, and, being in want of a policy, elected to support with enthusiasm Mr. Disraeli's nostrum of "swaggering, and bullying foreign nations," no matter if by doing so they appealed to "the worst passions and lowest feelings of human nature." This philippic of Mr. Lowe's abounded with all his old terseness of epigrammatic point, and quite bristled with bitter criticisms of each action of the Government.

Meantime, while the majority of speakers have been directing the attention of their listeners to foreign lands, a graver note of warning has come from Ireland in the shape of an emphatic statement by Mitchell Henry that a famine is impending over the sister isle. When the Roman Catholic clergy are also moving in this matter, and Irish members as sober as Mr. Justin McCarthy are driven to interview the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the evil may be deemed near enough even for the Ministry to grapple with.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

After all the bustle and excitement of the closing act of the Newmarket drama, last week seemed very dull and uneventful in the racing way. Lincoln was certainly the best of the various meetings that were wiped off the list of fixtures for 1879, but even that gathering may be dismissed in a few words. With all his weight, Master Kildare (9 st. 5 lb.) was made a hot favourite for the Great Tom Stakes, nor is this surprising when we remember the great things that he has accomplished this season under crushing imposts. However, either his roaring has become worse, or he was not just "i'th' vein" at Lincoln, for he never looked really formidable, and the plating Suffolk Lad (6 st. 8 lb.) just got home in front of little Flotsam (7 st. 12 lb.), who, like Master Kildare, is decidedly "musical." Laurel Leaf secured the Blankney Nursery for the Osbornes, and Umbria (8 st. 6 lb.) had very little difficulty in winning the Autumn Handicap. Clementine (8 st. 12 lb.) did not even get a place in this race, and the performance of Umbria makes Peter a really great horse, for he had no trouble in conceding her three years and 10 lbs. at Ayr. Thus, if it is safe to judge by collateral running, Peter is fully a stone in front of the French four-year-old. Lewes wound up the week; but, though the sport was good, it had no bearing on the future.

The Liverpool lessees have the present week pretty much to themselves, and there appears every prospect of excellent racing. The opening day was chiefly remarkable for the extraordinary form shown by Archer, who had six mounts, won five races, and was second in the remaining one. The colt by Brown Bread—Mayoress, who has not yet been beaten—successfully attempted to concede all sorts of weights to half a dozen opponents, and has since been very neatly named Toastmaster. Naturally, the chief event of the day was the antagonism of Robbie Burns and Discord in the Liverpool St. Leger. The pair met on precisely similar terms, Robbie Burns in receipt of 5 lb., at the Liverpool July Meeting, when the North country horse won, and this result was exactly confirmed on Tuesday last. But for his accident before the St. Leger, "Robbie" would doubtless have shown to far greater advantage in that race, and he is such a thorough stayer that he ought to win many another good stake.

At the Border Union (Longtown) Meeting last week Lord Haddington's kennel accomplished a feat which, we believe, is unparalleled in the annals of coursing. The Netherby Cup was divided between Honey Buzzard, by Fugitive, and Honeydew, and Honeywood, by Cavalier—Humming Bee; and Hornpipe, by Bedford—Hornet, and Halcyon, by Donald—Hawthorn, shared the Border Union Stakes for sixty-four puppies. These were the only four dogs that his Lordship sent to the meeting, and with them he simply swept the board. The feat is the more wonderful because two of them were substitutes for Herera and Haidée, who went amiss prior to the meeting. All four gained their positions by sheer merit; and perhaps it is not too much to say that Honeywood is the fastest greyhound in England at the present time, and "Lord Haddington's nomination" is sure to be a great favourite for the Waterloo Cup directly there is any reliable betting on that event. Apricos of the blue ribbon of the leash, we hear that Coomassie is galloping as soundly as ever; and it will indeed be a triumph for Dr. Hutton's powers as a bone-setter if, after breaking a bone in one of her legs early in the present year, she even manages to win a good course or two. The weather during the three days passed in the north was perfect, and the meeting was a thoroughly enjoyable one in every respect.

The team of professional cricketers, who, under the captaincy of Richard Daft, have had such a triumphant tour in Canada and the States, landed at Liverpool on Tuesday last. Before parting they dined together, and a presentation was made to Daft in recognition of his admirable qualities as captain. The trip has been the most successful, and in every respect the most satisfactory, of any undertaken by the various elevens that have from time to time visited our colonies.

On Saturday afternoon the Winter Meeting of the London Athletic Club took place at Stamford-bridge. Perhaps the most interesting feature of a good programme was the walking of J. Byrne, Northampton A.C., who was placed at scratch in the Four-Miles Handicap, and won as he chose, as, at present, London only possesses some very melancholy specimens of fast walkers. In fact, it is reckless flattery to apply the term "fast" to them at all, for it is difficult to say what start men like Rye, Griffiths, Nunn, Hogg, Venn, Webster, &c., could not give them, if these cracks could reappear on the path in their best form.

## LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution took place at its house in John-street, Adelphi, on Thursday. Rewards amounting to £90 were granted to various crews of life-boats for services rendered during the past month. The Civil Service life-boat at Wexford proceeded out during a strong gale from the E.N.E., and through a heavy cross-sea landed one of the men stationed in the lighthouse on the Tuskar Rocks, who had been taken ill. The Queenstown and Cunliffe life-boats were respectively the means of saving the distressed yacht Gilded Age and her crew of three men, and the schooner Hallswell of Bridgewater and five men. The St. David's life-boat brought ashore from the Maen Carreg Tidal Rock, in Ramsey Sound, three of the crew of the brigantine Messenger, of Exeter, who had taken refuge there on their vessel striking on the rocks during a strong wind from the N.N.E. The sum of £6 was granted to a boat's crew of six men for putting off at some risk and saving six persons from the yacht Vesta of Queenstown, which had parted one of her cables and was in a dangerous position off Smerwick, in the county of Kerry, during a gale of wind from the N.N.W. on Aug. 25. Various other rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £2785 were ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. The receipt of various contributions was announced, including £750 for a life-boat from a lady at Brighton, £319 10s. 3d. from the "Oliver Goldsmith" Life-Boat Fund, per Miss Goldsmith Tulloch, who had zealously collected the same, and £4 4s. from the officers and children of the Licensed Victuallers' Schools towards the support of the Licensed Victualler life-boat. The late Miss Woodward, of Oldham Place, had left the institution a legacy of £2000, and the late Robert Allan, Esq., of Glenhouse, N.B., £500. Reports were read from the District Inspectors of Life-Boats to the Institution.

The captain's good-service pension of £150 a year, vacant by the retirement of Captain Mountford S. Peile, has been conferred upon Captain Theodore M. Jones; and the good-service pension, vacated by Captain John C. Soady on promotion to flag rank, has been given to Captain Richard Bradshaw. Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets William Macleod, M.D., has been placed on the Retired List.—It is said to have been decided to confer the coming vacancy at the Admiralty Board upon Rear-Admiral Anthony Hiley Hoskins, C.B., late Commodore in Australia.—The *United Service Gazette* learns that a flying squadron is to be formed early next year, the command of which will be given to Rear-Admiral Algernon McLennan Lyons.—The same paper says that recruits in considerable numbers are availing themselves of the clause in the new Army Discipline Act, by which they can buy their discharge before three months' service. It is in one way encouraging to notice how many lads are able to produce the required £10, showing that the army is not being entirely recruited from the class who live from hand to mouth. The recruits who have lately enlisted are of superior stamp.

The fifty-seventh report of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues for the year ended March 31 last refers to the measures taken for the concentration and improvement of the Crown property, which, beginning in 1851, have since been continued. Mr. Gore states that one of the results of those measures of improvement has been that the revenue yielded by the Crown property has largely increased. In 1851 considerably more than one third of the gross revenue, then amounting, including the entire receipts from minerals, to £341,000, was derived from quit and fee farm rents, and also from ground rents, reserved under building leases which had at that date, and, with a few exceptions, have still many years to run. From these rents, with the exceptions referred to, no increase has been obtainable except by the sale of some of the quit and fee farm rents, and by the investment of the proceeds in property that improves in value. Notwithstanding that circumstance, the gross income revenue in the past year, including one moiety only of the net receipts from minerals, was £489,448. The net revenue, which is annually paid to the Exchequer (and amounting to £410,000 per annum), has increased in a more than corresponding proportion. During the period to which the report relates Mr. Gore has granted eighty-seven leases of land, houses, and other premises, situated in different counties in England, and not being within the boundaries of any of the Royal forests, and also of coal, fire-clay, iron-stone, &c. The rents reserved under these leases, exclusive of royalties, amount altogether to £14,081, and fines, amounting to £2140, were received upon the grant of two of those leases.



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**BLACK CASHMERE POLONAISES, richly Embroidered with Silk, 2s. and 2s. 6d. each.**

**SPECIAL SALE OF 300 PIECES BLACK, WHITE, and ALL THE NEW COLOURS. RICH VELVET-VELVETEENS.**  
In Plain, Striped, and Rich Damassé. The new Black as advertised, 1s. 11d. to 4s. 9d. per yard.

**SPECIAL SALE OF CHEAP GOODS.**  
800 pieces of rich Silk Repp Wool Poppins and Wool Repps at 1s. and 1s. 3d. per yard, formerly 2s. 6d. and 3s. 9d. per yard. Several Thousand pieces best French Percalés, Cambrés, and Brilliants, now selling at 1d. and 6d. per yard.

**MATERIAL COSTUMES in all the Newest Designs and Fabrics.**  
The Knockabout (All-Wool Serge), 29s. 6d.  
The Promenade (Trimmed Striped Velveteen), £12s. 6d.  
The Linden (Trimmed Silk), £4 4s.  
The Beau Ideal (Trimmed Brocade), £4 14s. 6d.  
RICH VELVET VELVETEEN COSTUMES in a variety of styles, from 3s. to 10 guineas. Patterns and Illustrations post-free.

**FRENCH BEAVER, BEAR, and OTTER HATS and BONNETS.** Untrimmed, from 6s. 11d. Trimmed, from 15s. 6d. in all Colours.

**CASH PRICES. Parcels free.**

**PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.**

**ON an average about every seven days OPPOSITION VELVETEENS to the LOUIS are started and endeavoured to be introduced to public notice, under one name or another. Not only is the style of making up, and the stamping of the name on the back of every yard resorted to.**

**IN ORDER TO DECEIVE.**  
but they are actually asserted to be equal or superior. The Proprietor of the LOUIS Velveteen, whilst admitting that "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," cannot but caution the public that the genuine article is stamped Every Yard at the Back the "Louis Velveteen," in plain letters. Avoid all imitations under whatever names they are offered.

**MANUFACTURER'S STOCK of LADIES' WINTER DRESSES SELLING OFF at one quarter of the cost, consisting of French Foulle Wool Serges, in the new rich fashionable warm dark colours. Price 7d. per yard. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 62, Oxford-street, W.**

**HENRY MILWARD and SONS' EXTRA QUALITY**

**NEEDLES, as made for the Magazines du Bon Marché, Paris. EACH NEEDLE PERFECT.**

May be obtained from all Drapers, or a sample hundred sent by post for 16 stamps.

**WASHFORD MILLS, REDDITCH. ELEVEN PRIZE MEDALS.**

**JUDSON'S DYES. CHURCH DECORATION.**

Brilliant glazed Inks for Text Writing. Add a few drops of Judson's Dyes—Magenta, Violet, Blue, Sultan Red, Cerise, or Canary—to a Sixpenny bottle of Judson's Superior Gum. Write with a brush.

**UNBROKEN RICE**  
May be dyed many brilliant colours with Judson's Dyes. Gunned lettering when sprinkled with the coloured rice is very effective. Soak the rice for three hours in cold water, then stir in some boiling water and half a bottle of dye. Yellow peas which dyed Scarlet make excellent imitation holly-berries; they will also dye Violet, Magenta, and Green.

**JUDSON'S DYES.—A Sixpenny Bottle of Magenta will make a quart of beautiful Ink for Writing or Marking. JUDSON'S DYES.—For Colouring everything. 24 Colours, 6d. per Bottle, of Chemists everywhere.**

**THOMPSON and CAPPER'S DENTIFRICE WATER.—Preserves and Whitens the Teeth, Sweetens the Breath, Strengthens the Gums, and penetrates where tooth powder cannot. Declared by Physicians and Dentists the best preparation yet before the public. Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles, by all Chemists. THOMPSON and CAPPER, 55, Bold-street, Liverpool.**

**THE SKIN.—To give it smoothness, sweetness, and lustrous elegance use the ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP. "The materials are choice."—Lancet. "It is the most elegant and delicate preparation for the skin that I know."—James Martin, Surgeon of St. John's Hospital, London. Hy all Chemists, in Tablets, 6d. and 1s.—THE ALBION SANATORY SOAP CO., 532, Oxford-street, London.**

**SPECIAL NOTICE.—ON MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 10 and 11, Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. will offer for SALE an immense STOCK of CURTAINS and CURTAIN MATERIALS, purchased for Cash during the recent depression, and which will be Sold Off much below their usual cost. Reduced Price-Lists, with size and description, will be sent post-free on application.—OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 67 to 79, Hampstead-road, near Tottenham-court-road.**

**FURNISH THROUGHOUT. SUBSTANTIAL ARTISTIC FURNITURE (Regd.).**

**OETZMANN & CO., HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.**

**FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Drummond-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-street, London, N.W. Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishing Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout. Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality.—OETZMANN and CO.**

**CARPETS CHEAPER THAN EVER**  
BEFORE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.—OETZMANN and CO. are NOW SELLING an immense STOCK, bought under great depression of markets; all the newest and best designs, quality unsurpassed. Prices will be found considerably below those charged at Co-operative Stores. Comparison of price and quality respectfully solicited before deciding elsewhere. O. and Co. have Brussels at 1s. 11d. per yard, usually advertised at 2s. 2d.; but they advise the better qualities, which they are selling at from 6d. to 1s. per yard below value. SHIPPERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, and large BUYERS will find great advantages in purchasing from this Stock. All Remnants are sold off daily, from Eleven to One o'Clock, at great reduction. OETZMANN and CO.

**FLOOR CLOTH! FLOOR CLOTH!**  
FLOOR CLOTH!—Well seasoned. Colours and designs to suit every style of decoration. An immense assortment for selection. Some clearing out at 1s. 6d. per square yard; best quality and newest designs, 2s. 6d. A quantity of squares, 2 yards by 3 yards, 3 by 4, and other useful sizes, very cheap. Quotations forwarded per post on receiving size of room or hall. Bordered Floor Cloth, for passage or stairs, 9d. per yard. OETZMANN and CO.

**ARTISTIC BORDERED CARPETS.**  
OETZMANN and CO., to meet the increasing taste for Artistic Furnishing, are introducing a new class of ready-made bordered carpets in every class of design, adapted to every style of furnishing and decoration, at greatly reduced prices, ranging from 3s. 6d. to 18 guineas. Price-List and Sketch-Plans of Rooms, as guides for measurements, are sent post-free on application. Small Indian Carpets, 3s. 6d. each. OETZMANN and CO.

**OETZMANN and CO.'S BED-ROOM SUITES.**—One of the largest and best assortments in the kingdom to select from, displayed in Show-rooms 22st. long, with Bedsteads and Bedding fitted up for inspection. Bed-room Suite, consisting of Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Washstand, Toilet Table and Glass, Towel Airer, Three Chairs, and Pedestal Cupboard, from 6 guineas, complete. Some new and elegant designs at 1s. 18s. and 21 guineas. Large and handsomely decorated Bed-room Suites in ash, pitch pine, and other woods, at 28, 30, 50, and 75 guineas; also in black and gold, 50 guineas upwards.—OETZMANN and CO.

**ARTISTIC CANE WINDOW BLINDS and SCREENS.**—These fashionable Blinds can now be had from STOCK or MADE to ORDER in any size or design. Also Cane and Wicker Chairs, Ladies' Needlework Monies, Flower Stands, &c., in cane, or black and gold. Prices considerably below those usually charged for these goods. Illustrated Price-List post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

**DOWN QUILTS.—OETZMANN and CO.'S DEIDER and ARCTIC DOWN QUILTS and CLOTHING combine the greatest amount of warmth attainable with the least possible weight, and are warranted pure. O. and Co. sell only the best make—BOOTH and FOX'S. See Trade-Mark on each article. Prices will be found below those usually charged. Price-List post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.**

**THE ABBOTSFORD TAPESTRY CURTAINS.**—Artistic, Conventional Designs, with double borders and rich decorated dale in Black and Gold, Dull Red, Sage Green, and Peacock Blue in the dead shades of colour so much in vogue; very stout quality, pattern is reversible, requiring no lining; size, 3½ yards by 6½ in. wide, 57s. 6d. per pair.—OETZMANN and CO.

**FURNISHING IRONMONGERY DEPARTMENT.**—Strong Bronzed Fenders, from 1s. 6d. each; super ditto, 3s. 9d.; handsome Drawing-room Fenders, 8s. 9d.; ditto, new design, from 12s. 9d. to 5 guineas; fire-irons, from 1s. 9d. per set; handsome ditto, 4s. 9d.; burnished steel ditto, from 7s. 6d. to 2 guineas per set; japanned oval Tea Trays, from 3s. 11d. per set of three, 16, 24, and 30 inches; handsome ditto, chaste pattern, gilt and enameled, 7s. 6d. per set; elegant ditto, from 12s. 6d. to 5 guineas per set.—OETZMANN and CO.

**WEDDING PRESENTS, USEFUL and ARTISTIC.**—Intending Purchasers should inspect OETZMANN and CO.'S VAST DISPLAY of Elegant Vases, Lustres, Figures, Bronzes, Clocks, Pictures, Cut Glass Decanters, Wines, &c.; Electro-Silver Plate, Table Cutlery, and a large variety of other Useful and Ornamental Articles suitable for Presents.—Descriptive Catalogue post-free. OETZMANN and CO.

**POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT.**  
OETZMANN and CO.—Orders sent per post, whether large or small, received with prompt and careful attention. Those residing at a distance, or any to whom a personal visit would be inconvenient, desirous of leaving the selection to the firm, may rely upon a faithful attention to their wishes and interest in the selection. This department is personally supervised by a member of the firm, and O. and Co. continually receive numerous letters expressing the greatest satisfaction with the execution of orders so entrusted. For further particulars please see page 287 in Catalogue, sent free on application. OETZMANN and CO.

**DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, post-free.**

**OETZMANN & CO., HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.**

**JACKSON and GRAHAM, 30 to 38, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.**

**FURNITURE, INEXPENSIVE, AND ARTISTIC.**

**ONLY "GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1878. CARPETS, CURTAINS, PAPERHANGINGS.**

**WOOD CHIMNEY-PIECES.**

**WOODWORK FOR INTERIORS.**

Carton-Pierre and Papier-Maché Decorations, Oriental Objects. Designs and Estimates free.

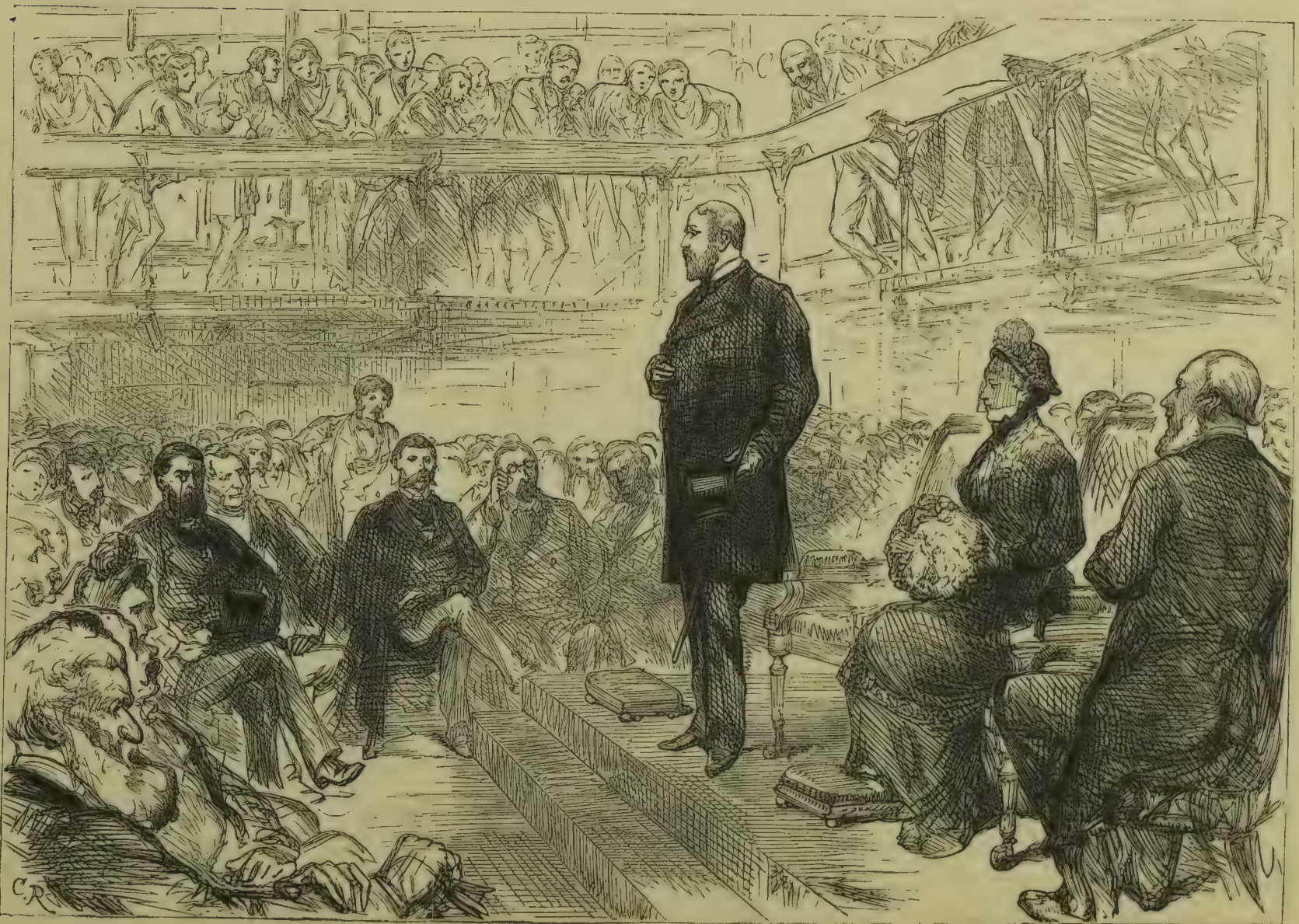
**GARDNERS' EXHIBITION DINNER and TABLE GLASS SERVICES.** Free, graceful, and original designs, of unequalled value. Nursery Dinner Services from 21s. Their special designs are—The Osborne, £3 5s. The Eccles, £3 13s. 6d. The Kailin, £4 14s. 6d. The Wild Rose, £5 5s. The Japanese Bamboo, £6s. The Humming Bird, £7 7s. The Serres, £7 7s. The Set, for Twelve Persons, complete, with 10 per cent cash discount. Table Glass Services of the best Crystal, plain light stem, £3 5s. 6d.; elegantly engraved, £4 8s. 6d.; richly cut, £5 5s. 6d. Cash discount, 10 per cent. Coloured Photographs and Illustrated Glass Catalogues free on application. 453 and 454, West Strand, Charing-cross.

**NOTICE.—SILVER and**





NEW LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—SEE PAGE 438.



VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—SEE PAGE 439.



## ROYAL VISIT TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, on Monday last, opened the new building at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which has been erected for the accommodation of the Library, the Museum of Anatomy, and the school of microscopical examination. This is a part of the improved arrangements now in progress, for the College of Medicine and Surgery connected with the venerable Hospital. The old anatomical museum will be pulled down, and a group of new buildings will be erected. There will be two new theatres—one for anatomy, to accommodate 500 pupils; and one for medicine, to seat 250. There will be a new dissecting-room, in which 250 students will be able to practise dissecting at one time. New professors' rooms will also be erected, and this part of the work is to be commenced next year. How necessary some such accommodation is, the figures of admission to the schools year by year will indicate. Up to 1873, 60 or 70 entries a year had been the rule, but the number 100 was then reached. In 1874 the figures rose to 110, in 1875 to 124, in 1876 to 135. In 1877 they were 158; in 1878, 153. The ordinary period of their stay is four years, but some remain six years, and even longer.

The buildings already finished have been about two years in erection (the plans were signed by the contractor in September, 1877), and stand upon the site of some houses which fronted Smithfield. They were ancient tenements, but not so old as those which outlasted the Great Fire and are still to be seen at the side of the hospital. Although the fine new stone front is visible from Smithfield, the approach is through the old gate from the quadrangle built by Gibbs in 1730. The façade is nearly 100 ft. in length, and is 75 ft. in height from the pavement to the top of the balustrade. There is a bold rusticated granite plinth about 8 ft. 6 in. high, and above that the whole of the front is composed of Portland stone and terminated with a balustrade. It is in the Italian style and in harmony with the wing buildings of the hospital. The frieze of the principal façade bears the inscription, "Sancti Bartholomæi Schola Medicinæ, A.D. MDCCCLXXVIII," and in the granite plinth towards its southern end is a stone indicating the names of the president, treasurer, and almoners of the hospital in whose year of office the building was begun, as follows:—"His Royal Highness Albert, Prince of Wales, president; Sir Sydney Hedley Waterlow, Bart., M.P., treasurer; Robert Philipson Barrow, Esq., Ebenezer Homan, Esq., Sir William Henry Wyatt, Sir James Tyler, almoners." The façade next the quadrangle of the hospital is of simple architectural character, of brick and Portland stone dressings; and over the students' entrance door is the inscription—"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." Within the building the basement contains spacious lavatories, a cloak-room, a students' meeting-room, and class-rooms. The walls are partly of glazed bricks, for the sake of light. In the upper parts of the building the walls are distempered in a light colour, with a chocolate dado. On the ground floor is the library, containing an upper gallery, and capable of holding at least 19,000 books; the cases for the books stand at a right angle to the walls, thus not only forming a large additional space for books, but also providing convenient recesses in the room. At present about 7000 volumes are contained in the library. This apartment is 96 ft. long by 36 ft. wide and 20 ft. high. The floors and cases are of light polished oak. On the first-floor is a large room capable of being divided in two by a sliding door. Along the walls are tables, with lamps and sinks, at which 150 students will be able to work with test-tubes and the other appliances of chemical analysis. Above this floor is a lofty, well-lighted museum, somewhat larger than the library below, containing two galleries, in which it is intended to place the already large and valuable collection of anatomical specimens and other objects of interest connected with the medical art. The air-tight glass cases are framed in ebonized mahogany. There is a lantern roof of glass and iron. The buildings have been designed by the architect to the hospital, Mr. Edward I'Anson. The builder was Mr. Deputy Brass, and the clerk of works Mr. Streeter. The elaborate fittings were done by Messrs. Patman and Fotheringham, and the heating and ventilation by Messrs. Herring, of Chertsey.

## THE OLD ELEPHANT AND CASTLE.

South London, the whole of that populous region on the right bank of the Thames, embracing Lambeth and Southwark or "the Borough," Bermondsey and Rotherhithe, with Kennington, Newington, Walworth, Camberwell, Clapham and Brixton, extending into Surrey, and with Deptford, Greenwich, Blackheath, and Lewisham in Kent, has above one million of inhabitants. The main thoroughfares of street and road by which the daily traffic of all these and many other growing townships or parishes, with that of more distant semi-rural suburbs, is conducted, find their common centre at one point, about equidistant from Vauxhall, Westminster, Waterloo, Blackfriars, and London Bridges, owing to the grand curve of the river's course turning northward as it flows from west to east. Here, at the place called Newington-butt from its ancient dedication to the practice of archery, stands the Elephant and Castle Tavern, hard by the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, and confronting a huge drapery warehouse, while it is flanked westward by an equally vast magazine of boots and shoes, and another immense building erected for the horse-dealing business. This place has still no recognised name but that of the old-fashioned house of entertainment, which had become celebrated when almost every traveller going south from London had to pass it, before stage-coaches and post-chaises were superseded by the railways. Our Engraving represents the noted stage-coach house as it existed about sixty years back. It was, we see, then only an ordinary low-built roadside inn. The "outer gallery" mentioned by the late John Timbs, in that storehouse of anecdote "The Curiosities of London," seems to be the lean-to projection along a portion of the front. "There is an odd notion," says this authority, "that the Elephant and Castle sign was founded on the finding of elephants' bones near the inn site; but an elephant and castle is the crest of the Cutlers' Company." The large house adjoining, inscribed in tall characters "The House of God," was a sectarian chapel occupied by the dupes of Joanna Southcott, whose dreams and visions were painted on the walls. Our Engraving is from a water-colour drawing by T. Rowlandson, in the South Kensington Museum. The Rubens-like exaggerations, the humour and satire of the clever but dissipated caricaturist, are evinced in the numerous figures and incidents with which he has animated the roads in every direction.

Earl Fortescue, who presided last week at the West Buckland Middle-Class School meeting, severely criticised the proposal of Mr. Forster that School Boards should be encouraged to give what was termed a higher education, for the effect of this would be, he said, to make the Government pay for the education of those whose parents could very well afford to meet the cost without any such assistance.

## THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

The following is the official programme of the order of procession on Lord Mayor's Day, next Monday, the 10th inst. :—

Detachment of Police.  
Band of the Scots Guards.  
Band of the London Rifle Brigade.  
Band and Boys of the Metropolitan Training-Ship Exmouth.  
Detachment of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade.  
Band and Boys of the Marine Society.  
Four Mounted Knights in Armour.

Banner of Thomas Bevan, Esq., Sheriff 1878.  
Banner of W. Q. East, Esq., Sheriff 1876.  
Banner of Sir F. Perkins, Knt., M.P., Sheriff 1872.  
Banner of G. J. Cockerell, Esq., Sheriff 1861.  
Banner of Colonel A. Croll, Sheriff 1852.  
Banner of Charles Hill, Esq., Sheriff 1847.

Banner of George Burt, Esq., Sheriff 1873.  
Banner of James Shaw, Esq., Sheriff 1874.  
Banner of Sir John Bennett, Knt., Sheriff 1871.  
Banner of Sir Francis Lycett, Knt., Sheriff 1866.  
Banner of J. J. Mechi, Esq., Sheriff 1856.  
Banner of Sir G. E. Hodgkinson, Knt., Sheriff 1850.

The Worshipful Company of Vintners.  
Mounted Band of the 5th Lancers.  
Stavesman of the Company, with his Staff of Office.  
Captain of the Corps of Commissioners, bearing a Shield.  
Ten Commissioners, each bearing a Shield.  
Senior Master Wine Porter.  
Four Master Wine Porters in their Vintners' Dress.  
Barge Master in full uniform.  
Twenty Swan Uppers of the Company in uniform, bearing the following banners :—

Banner of the Vintners' Company.  
Royal Standard.  
Banner of the City of London.  
Banner of St. Martin.  
Banner of the late John Kinnersley Hooper, Esq., Lord Mayor 1848.  
Banner of William Quartermaine East, Esq., Sheriff 1877.  
Banner of Henry Homewood Crawford, Esq., Under-Sheriff of London and Middlesex.  
Banner of Edmund Kelly Bayley, Esq., J.P., Sheriff of London and Middlesex.

Banner of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.  
The Beadle of the Company (wearing scarf and favour), with his Staff of Office.  
The Clerk of the Company in his Carriage, accompanied by the Architect of the Company.  
Members of the Court of Assistants in their Carriages (Juniors first).  
The Wardens in their Carriages.  
The Master (attended by the Chaplain of the Company) in his Chariot drawn by four horses.  
Four Mounted Knights in Armour.

The Worshipful Company of Haberdashers.  
Band of the Royal Marines.  
Band of the Coldstream Guards.  
Banner of the Company's Arms.  
The Under Beadle, bearing his Staff of Office.  
Banner of the Haberdashers' Company.  
Royal Standard.  
Banner of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.  
Union Jack.  
Banner of Robert Aske (Founder of the Hoxton Schools).  
Banner of William Adams (Founder of Newport School).  
Banner of John Brown, Esq. (Master, 1874).  
Banner of Sir Nicholas Rainton (Lord Mayor 1823).  
Banner of David Henry Stone, Esq., Alderman, Lord Mayor 1874.  
Banner of W. J. R. Cotton, Esq., Alderman, Lord Mayor 1875.  
Banner of A. J. Keen, Esq., Master.  
Banner of the Right Honourable Sir F. Wyatt Truscott, Lord Mayor.  
The Beadle of the Company, bearing his Staff of Office.  
The Clerk of the Company in his carriage, accompanied by the Architect of the Company.  
The Members of the Court of Assistants in their carriages (Juniors first).  
The Wardens of the Company, in their carriages.  
A. J. Keen, Esq., Master, accompanied by the Company's Chaplain, in a carriage drawn by four horses.  
Four Mounted Knights in Armour.

The Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors.  
Band of the 9th Kent Rifle Volunteers.  
Mounted Band of the Royal Artillery.  
Banner-bearers, with Favours of the Colours of the Company, bearing the following Banners :—

Royal Standard.  
Banner of the City of London.  
Banner of J. Whittaker Ellis, Esq., Alderman.  
Banner of Charles Woolloton, Esq., J.P., Sheriff of London and Middlesex.  
The Beadles of the Company, wearing scarves and favours, with their Staves of Office.  
The Clerk of the Company in his Chariot.  
Members of the Court of Assistants in their Carriages (Juniors first).  
The Renter Wardens in their Carriage.  
The Senior Wardens in their Carriage.  
The Master, accompanied by the Chaplain to the Company, in his Carriage drawn by four horses.  
Four Mounted Knights in Armour.

The Worshipful Company of Stationers.  
Band of the St. George's Rifles.  
Band of the Royal London Militia.  
Royal Standard.  
Banner of the City of London.  
Banner of Sir F. G. Moon, Lord Mayor 1854.  
Banner of Jas. Piggins, Esq., Alderman.  
Banner of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.  
Banner of the Stationers' Company.  
The Beadle of the Company, bearing his staff of office.  
The Clerk of the Company in his chariot.  
Members of the Court of Assistants in their carriages (Juniors first).  
The Wardens in their carriages.  
The Acting Master (John Kelday, Esq., Deputy) in his carriage drawn by four horses.  
Mounted Band of the Royal Artillery.  
Banner, "Epping Forest and the Corporation of the City of London," borne by Foresters.  
Epping Forest Rangers in the service of the Corporation.  
Banner, "Burnham Beeches and the Corporation of the City of London."  
Four Mounted Knights in Armour.  
Band of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers.  
Mr. Under-Sheriff Wragg in his State Carriage.  
Mr. Under-Sheriff Crawford in his State Carriage.  
The Officers of the Corporation of the City of London.  
Band of the Honourable Artillery Company.  
Mr. SHERIFF BAYLEY, in his State Carriage drawn by four horses, and attended by his Chaplain.  
Mr. SHERIFF WOOLLTON, in his State Carriage, drawn by four horses, and attended by his Chaplain.  
State Trumpeters of the Household Cavalry.  
The Aldermen who have not passed the Chair.  
The Recorder.  
The Aldermen who have passed the Chair.  
Two Farriers on horseback.  
THE LORD MAYOR.  
The Lady Mayoress, in her State Carriage, attended by her Maids of Honour, will join the Procession on its return from Westminster.  
Band of the Household Cavalry.  
The City Trumpeters.  
The City Marshal, on horseback.  
The Lord Mayor's Servants, in state liveries.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR, in his State Carriage, drawn by six horses, and attended by his Chaplain, Sword-Bearer, and Mace-Bearer.  
Escort of the 18th Hussars.

The procession will move from Guildhall at twelve o'clock, and pass through Guildhall-yard, King-street, Queen-street, Upper Thames-street, Arthur-street West, over London Bridge, Borough, Union-street, Southwark Bridge-road, over Southwark Bridge, Upper Thames-street, Doggate-hill, Cannon-street, St. Paul's-churchyard, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, Strand, Charing-cross, Whitehall, Palace-yard, to Westminster Hall; returning by way of the Victoria Embankment, Bridge-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's-churchyard, Cheapside, King-street, to Guildhall. The procession, on its return, will be followed by the Ambassadors, her Majesty's Ministers of State, the nobility, the Judges, and other persons of distinction invited to the banquet at Guildhall.

## ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOKS.

The approach of Christmas, though some weeks still lie before the advent of that festive season, has stirred up many publishers to send forth new volumes of literary entertainment, poetry, romance, picturesque travel or history, and celebration of beauty in art or in nature, or new editions of favourite works, more or less decorated and illustrated by the engraver's and other graphic or pictorial methods. A few of the earliest of these agreeable productions are here briefly noticed.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington present us with *Breton Folk*, by Mr. Henry Blackburn, which is the pleasing descriptive account of three summer tours, accompanied in two instances by the artist, Mr. R. Caldecott, through the north-western peninsula of French territory. The author of several approved books of this kind, which treat of Spain and the Pyrenees, Algiers, Normandy, the Hartz, and the Passion Play of Ober-Ammergau, is well qualified to show the picturesque aspects of Brittany. He goes through the Departments of Morbihan, the Côtes du Nord, and Finistère, noting the quaint costumes, figures, and groups, the striking scenery, with its rather sombre colouring of "grey, blue, and green," and the droll and comical wayside incidents. A hundred and seventy drawings, engraved by Mr. J. D. Cooper, attend upon these records of a tourist's impressions.

The Breton legendary and antiquarian lore, with which Mr. Blackburn has little to do, has been gathered on the spot and wrought into an excellent shape by Mrs. Katharine Macquoid, the popular novelist; and Mr. Thomas Macquoid has furnished thirty-four appropriate illustrations—*Pictures and Legends from Normandy and Brittany* (published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus) may therefore be received as the complement to such a work as Mr. Blackburn's, and the one should reflect additional interest upon the other. In this book, moreover, the topographical range is extended to the banks of the Seine, as far as King Richard's great fortress of Château Gaillard, and Les Andelys, on that river above Rouen. Historical personages, with whose names we are all familiar, are here and there introduced into short passages of fiction that may possibly have some little foundation in fact. In Brittany, however, where Mrs. Macquoid met with eloquent and imaginative old crones, peasants or beggars, learned in all the local wonders of ancient time, she procured original material for some pathetic or otherwise impressive tales. "The Ferry of Carnoët" is a characteristic specimen.

It has, we should say, quite an Ossianic air of close intimacy with the dim forms of supernatural presences, surmised by Celtic imagination everywhere among the clinging wreaths of mist that hang so often upon the rocks of every western seacoast, along the shores of Brittany, Wales, Ireland, and the Scottish friths and isles. The common character of their different sets of fabulous tales and fond conceits of the broad fancy has often been remarked. A learned treatise on "Welsh Folk-lore," that is to say, fairy mythology, legends and traditions, has been written by an American scholar, Mr. Wirt Sikes, residing at Cardiff as United States' Consul. In South Wales, Glamorganshire, Monmouthshire, Carmarthenshire, and Pembrokeshire, with some study of the language, and of its reputed classics, the "Mabinogion" and so forth, he has acquired a good stock of these poetical antiquities of the Cymry. The various modifications of the Arthurian epic cycle of heroic tales have not escaped his attention. He follows M. de Villemarqué in tracing the correspondence of many legendary ideas in Wales, as we have observed, with those of Brittany. *British Goblins* is the title of Mr. Wirt Sikes's book, which is adorned with illustrations by Mr. T. H. Thomas. It is published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. It contains much information about quaint old local customs, and superstitious or whimsical fancies relating to bells, mills, stones, or dragons, as well as authentic particulars of the Realm of Faerie and the Spirit World.

A literary work of considerable merit is the verse translation, by the Rev. W. L. Blackley, Rector of North Waltham, Hants, of the Swedish Bishop Tegner's heroic poem, the *Frithiof's Saga*. This is embellished with highly artistic original designs by A. Malmström, the engraving and printing, and the entire preparation of the ornamental volume, being executed in a style worthy of the publishers, Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., of London, Belfast, and Philadelphia. All the spirit of Norse chivalry and maritime adventure lives and moves with unabated force in this fine old story of the hero's voyage, in the wondrous ship Ellida, which, like an intelligent steed, could hear and obey the voice of man, to fetch tribute from the Earl of Orkney; and in Frithiof's return and subsequent behaviour at the Court of King Hring, where he gained a lordship, with the hand of Queen Ingeborg.

From Scandinavian to ancient German or Teutonic romances of antiquity it is no remote transition. The Nibelungen-Lied, which has been modernised by Karl Simrock for German readers of this day, and which has been worked up into a tremendous trilogy of melodramatic operas by the tone-poet Wagner, is not yet familiar to English boys and girls. Under the title *Golden Threads from an Ancient Loom*, this most Homeric poem of the fate of noble Siegfried, the quarrel of the two Queens, Criemhild and Brunhild, the malice of Hagen, the strife of the Huns with the Burgundians, and the loss of the hoarded treasure sunk in the Rhine, has now been "adapted to the use of young readers," by Lydia Hands. Messrs. Griffith and Farran publish the prose abridgment or paraphrase, with fourteen engravings drawn by Julius Schnorr.

As we are now descending to the welcome duty of noticing books for children, it is permissible to drop at once upon a very delightful one, quite infantine though it be, called *Little Margaret's Ride*; or, *The Wonderful Rocking-Horse* (Griffith and Farran). Mrs. Frederick Browne tells the story in lively couplets of easy, ambling rhyme, while her sister, Miss Helen Tatham, has drawn the coloured pictures, which are likewise pretty. How the little girl, once in her dreams, set off on her beloved galloping steed upon a journey to her Grandmamma's house, and what strange adventures befel her on the road, let other little girls be told.

Two acceptable reprints, with new embellishments, of books that were notably produced for the juveniles of more than half a century ago, should have a word of favour. Robert Bloomfield, the author of "The Farmer's Boy," an English minor poet of respectable merit, died in 1824. *The Bird and Insect Post Office*, written by him and his son Charles, has fallen into comparative oblivion. It is a collection of imaginary letters to and from creatures of different species, the glow-worm and the bee, for instance, the swallow on his foreign travels and the English robin, the partridge, the owl, and the pigeon, discussing their various experiences. The cover of the book (published by Griffith and Farran) is ornamented with a few closed envelopes, each bearing a red postage-stamp, directed to such addresses as "Mrs. Hen, The Coop, Farmside." The other reprinted work of this playful kind is Mrs. Trimmer's *History of the Robins*, which is above sixty years old. But Messrs. T. Nelson and Sons have procured some beautiful designs by Giacomelli, engraved by the skilful hands of Rouget, Berveiller, Whympier, Sargent, and Morison, expressly for the illustration of this pleasing tale.



## THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* this month relies chiefly on its minor contributions, for "White Wings," although very nice reading for yachtsmen and tourists, continues to disappoint those who consider that a novel should be a novel. "An Elderly Romance," however, is a very pretty story indeed, one of those little comedies in narrative, with a pathetic element, which have become frequent since the style was introduced by Mrs. Gaskell and perfected by Miss Thackeray. The situation in "Mademoiselle de Mersac" is both powerful and humorous. Mr. Sully's essay on the music of the animal creation is a valuable contribution to the still more interesting question of the development of musical perception in mankind. The germs of a Handel or a Catalani, it appears, are to be sought for very deep. Mr. Darwin has heard frogs emit "a decidedly pleasing sound," and Haydn has not disdained to copy a hen. "Dinners in Literature" is an amusing and appetising catalogue of the various feasts described by poets and novelists, whose imagination has not in general been restrained by any dread of the reckoning. Some, indeed, are in a different taste, such as Smollett's, who "has omitted from his ancient dinner all that might attract the appetite." An essay entitled "The Apologia of Art" conveys much right feeling and sound thinking on the necessity of power of expression and moral purpose in art in a singularly crude and immature style. Mention is made of certain artists "who do not greatly care for sensuous perfection." Among these, the illustrator of "Mademoiselle de Mersac" in the present number is evidently to be enumerated.

Fraser improves, containing two contributions of signal note. Professor Baynes's paper, "What Shakespeare Learnt at School," is the commencement of an extremely valuable investigation into the intellectual provision made for England's youth in "the spacious times of great Elizabeth," based on the statutes of public schools and other official records. The liberality of the views of some of the most eminent schoolmasters of the day is as gratifying as it will probably be thought surprising. Mr. Froude's allegory of the issues of human life, "A Siding at a Railway Station," if not ranking with the "Table of Cebes" or the "Vision of Mirza," is ingenious and suggestive. Mr. Gladstone's achievements as a man of letters are fairly reviewed by a friendly critic, who, however, cannot help showing how much better Mr. Gladstone wrote when he wrote less. The political article, "Lord Salisbury and Mr. Cross in Lancashire," is characterised by the usual unsatisfactory vagueness of Liberal manifestoes at this juncture. Everyone will admit that the Hellenic difficulty should be settled "equitably" and the Transvaal "amicably," but these safe commonplaces do not tell us which party is to give in. If the writer on Professor Clifford really cannot see that Clifford's parody on the stock argument for letting the Mosaic cosmogony alone is a parody, he must be the dullest person that ever read a book to no purpose.

"Reata" maintains its high standard, and *Blackwood* is generally very good. The article on "Whig Reviewers as painted by themselves," founded on Macvey Napier's correspondence, is, however, somewhat ungenerous. "Maga" has apparently been nettled by some strong remarks on Professor Wilson, but could a political opponent miss the blot afforded by a cudgel-playing and cock-fighting Professor of Moral Philosophy? The imputations on Napier's editorial competence are wholly uncalled for; he showed good sense in discouraging Dickens and Thackeray, whose gifts were not those of Edinburgh Reviewers. An inferior man would have looked rather to the glitter of the name than the intrinsic merit of the work. A review of Madame Bonaparte's letters is inevitably interesting, but the writer pitches his estimate of Jérôme's divorced wife too low, and fails to draw the impressive lesson he might have done from her truly tragical history. "Among the Afghans" will be eagerly read under present circumstances, and "A Poor Devil" is even more pathetic than the writer seems to have intended. Mr. Oliphant proves that the Syrian Christians are better off than the Mussulmans, but does not prove that this is not the fault of the latter.

*Macmillan* introduces a new fiction by Mrs. Oliphant, "He that will not when he may." The opening, like more of Mrs. Oliphant's, is admirably calculated to excite curiosity, which it is to be hoped will not be allowed to die away, as is also so frequently the case with her. Professor Seeley, with an acumen perhaps sharpened by his own recent experience of the fact, points out the unfortunate indifference of the English public to Continental history. It is all the more desirable that their instructors in this neglected department should make allowance for the pupils' reluctance, and not present them with volumes enormous enough to intimidate the best disposed. Mr. Leland's sketch of the Russian Gipsies is graphic and entertaining. Commander Cameron expounds the political importance of the projected Indo-Mediterranean Railway, a subject less doubtful than its feasibility in a financial or engineering point of view. Mrs. Westlake ably defends the policy of the London School Board; and Mr. Sidway, of Chicago, contributes valuable statistics respecting the grain-producing power of the United States.

The most important paper in the *Nineteenth Century* is one on what is perhaps the most vital question of the day by one who should be the highest authority upon it. Mr. Raikes, Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons, examines the causes and the remedies of the deplorable and disgraceful obstruction of business in that assembly. Mr. Raikes makes many very useful suggestions respecting the revision of the rules of the House, but fails to evince that determination to deal effectively with individual offenders without which revision will be practically inoperative. The next paper in point of interest is Sir John Lubbock's history of money, with reference both to currency and banking, a most amusing as well as instructive compilation. The late lamented Leonard Montefiore bequeaths a review of the condition of Alsace-Lorraine since the annexation. We wish we could share his confidence that this open sore will be healed by an amicable compromise. Mr. Ralston's "Cinderella" contains some very interesting variations on this popular story. Mr. R. W. Hanbury spoils his case against the Greek view of the Turkish boundary question by a peevish and ungenerous tone, and a foolish attempt to prove that the Greeks themselves are Slavonians.

Professor Max Müller's Birmingham discourse on "Freedom," reprinted in the *Contemporary Review*, is so full of profound and varied matter as to defy analysis here. It requires and deserves careful study: the somewhat too sweeping attack on the examination system, to which the newspapers have given currency, is really the least interesting part. Mr. Gladstone is successively reviewed by a Liberal, who can see no harm in him, and a Conservative, who can see no good. Their lubrications, if genuine, are valuable as illustrations of the obliquity of party spirit, and for nothing else. We should not, however, be at all surprised to discover that both came from the same hand. Professor Jevons seems to think that Mill was illogically right when he differed from Bentham. Mr. E. S. Robertson writes hopefully of the prospects of Ireland,

but not very hopefully of the prospects of peasant proprietorship.

The *Fortnightly Review* cannot be called brilliant, but some of the papers are readable and useful. Pre-eminent among them is a German view of the defects of the British military system, evincing so intimate a knowledge that one almost becomes sceptical of the author's nationality. Mr. Lang gives a very favourable account of the Austrian occupation of Bosnia, except as regards its financial aspect, and the dislike which the justice and impartiality of the Austrian administration excites among those who regarded it as an opportunity for plunder and revenge. Mr. W. S. Blunt disbelieves in the projected Indo-Mediterranean railway, and his views deserve to be compared with Captain Cameron's. Mr. Symonds criticises Mr. Arnold's preface to his selection from Wordsworth with impartiality, pointing out why Wordsworth, with all his essential superiority to Byron, is unlikely to attain the latter's European celebrity.

The *North American Review* puts forth an uncommonly interesting number, every article treating of some subject of immediate or historical interest. We cannot profess much sympathy with Mr. F. Harrison's exposition of Positivism, but it is impossible to withhold admiration from his eloquence and earnestness. Mr. F. Parkman combats female suffrage from the point of view of a liberal thinker, anxious above all things for the legitimate development of woman herself. Professor Yeomans enforces Mr. Herbert Spencer's claim to the origination of the evolution hypothesis, pointing out that it is by no means identical with the Darwinian theory, which is, in fact, but one of its corollaries. The writer might have been more careful in pointing out that Mr. Darwin and Mr. Wallace are as independent of Mr. Spencer as he is of them. The third part of the "Diary of a Public Man" is less important than its predecessors, but still interesting. Mr. Sumner is cleverly sketched. A review of the relations between Napoleon III. and the Confederate agents in France clearly establishes his sympathy with the cause of the South, and his constant but fruitless endeavours to inveigle the English Government into aiding him to give it effect.

The most remarkable contribution to the *Atlantic Monthly* is Professor Goldwin Smith's rather overdone but still impressive warning of the moral results which may ensue on changes of theological opinion. *Scribner*, among a number of interesting articles, has the first part of a critical estimate of the late Bayard Taylor, the continuation of Mr. H. James's Confidences, and vivid reminiscences, by H. J. Raymond, of the manner and conversation of Daniel Webster.

A familiar proverb touching a bear's skin is recalled by the facility with which the *Gentleman's Magazine* distributes Cabinet offices among the members of the Opposition; nor, perhaps, is the matter much mended by the saving clause that these changes may not take place till the next Parliament but one. Who can forecast the political situation at that period? Mrs. Linton's novel is as powerful as ever, and Mr. O'Shaughnessy's translations from the French poets display a versatility qualifying him to grapple equally well with the easy *vers de société* of Cazals and the grand sonnets of Sully Prudhomme. André Lemoyne's "Marguerite" is a particularly lovely poem. A paper on American storm-warnings contains a useful table, indicating the fulfilment or failure of the predictions.

*Temple Bar* parts with "Probation," long its leading feature, and includes among its lighter matter an extremely pretty story, entitled "The Romance of Pygmalion and Galatea," a good account of the great Portuguese minister Pombal, and a pleasant chat about Lyme Regis. *Time* is fairly entertaining, but has little of especial note except its serial stories. In *Belgravia*, besides the continuation of "Donna Quixote," we remark Mrs. Linton's finely-felt essay on "Young Lions," "Irish Folk-Lore," and a most amusing sketch of Swanage from the lively pen of Mr. James Payn. The *Month* is chiefly remarkable for an article in support and explanation of the Pope's recent Encyclical enjoining the study of St. Thomas Aquinas, and enunciating the proposition that "philosophy was substantially perfected for all time by the labours of the Angelic Doctor."

Mrs. Riddell's tale "Daisies and Buttercups" is, of course, the strong point of *Home*. In the present instalment there is a pause, a gathering up of forces for further progress; and we have photographic studies of Mr. Rodewald and Mr. Smith, of the former especially, given at what may be thought undue detail, unless, as is probable, these persons are to take prominent parts in the tale. In the present number "Great Heart" increases in interest.

The *Magazine of Art*, issued by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, commences a new volume with several fresh features of interest. In the first place, it is enlarged from thirty-two to forty pages without any increase of price, and the editor announces a series of prize competitions for art-students which will afford an excellent opportunity for undeveloped talent, and cannot fail to have a healthy and stimulating effect on young artists. The programme for the coming year promises an abundance of instructive and entertaining reading, and the present number is varied and interesting. The first part of *The Quiver*, by the same firm, published under the new arrangement for issuing it purely as a monthly magazine, presents a most attractive appearance; and this alteration in the construction of the magazine bids far to improve its character (already excellent) as well as its appearance. *Cassell's Family Magazine* contains the usual amount of varied excellence, pictorial and descriptive; and it is announced that on the 25th inst. will be issued the first part of the new volume of this magazine, with a charming coloured frontispiece entitled "Sympathy." A good programme is set forth for the coming year. Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co. also publish a work on Ferns, by James Britten, with coloured plates, painted from nature by D. Blair; a New and Revised Edition of Old and New London; a re-issue of their Technical Educator; Longfellow's Poetical Works, Illustrated; Science for All, Illustrated; Familiar Wild Flowers, with Coloured Plates; European Ferns, with Coloured Illustrations from Nature; the Illustrated History of the Russo-Turkish War; and an Illustrated Book of the Dog. *Cassell's Illustrated Almanack* for 1880 has been issued.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of Good Words, London Society, St. James's Magazine, Tinsley's Magazine, the Argosy, the Churchman's Monthly Magazine, Charing-Cross, Science Gossip, Men of Mark, the Theatre, Greenhouse Favourites, Heath's Fern World, Kensington, Golden Hours, Peep-Show, Familiar Wild Flowers, Haydn's Dictionary of Popular Domestic Medicine, Haydn's Bible Dictionary, Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, Josephus, Science for All, Mission Life, Excelsior, Kind Words, Christian Age, Golden Childhood, the Animal World, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Myra's Journal of Dress and Needlework, Myra's Mid-Monthly Journal, the Ladies' Treasury, Weldon's Ladies' Journal; and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardener's Magazine, Gardening Illustrated, Day of Rest, Weekly Welcome, Social Notes, Young People's Paper, Sunday Reading for the Young, the Christian Age, and the Boys' Own Paper.

## THE LAST HARVEST OF THE YEAR.

The harvests of the year are five—bark, hay, corn, hops, and orchard fruit. The first four have been described in these columns, and we now come to the last one—namely, that autumn gathering of cider apples and of perry pears, which is called the "orchard harvest," which harvest is followed by the conversion into beverages of the fruit thus gathered; the pears, when crushed, producing perry, and the apples, when put "wondrous ripe, into a cider-press's gripe," making, as Thomson calls it, "the piercing cider for the thirsty tongue."

Apples and pears came from the East into Italy, and thence into Gaul and Britain, and on the settlement of the Romans in our island, no great time elapsed before three wines were made—pear, apple, and grape, as they had brought the vine-tree with them. Apples date from Adam, as we know, and we have many records of them. Thus, we are told in "Pomona," that orchards of apple-trees were planted by the Druids in the vicinity of their sacred groves, as a nurse to the all-healing mistletoe; and we read in the "History of the Anglo-Saxons" that the Britons in the fifth century planted hedges, vineyards, gardens, and "orchards;" and "apple-gardens" are mentioned in Domesday Book. Cider, according to an old MS. called the "Liber Landavensis," was first made by monks in Amorica, which we now call Brittany; but the earliest mention of that apple-wine in England is contained in a deed of the date of 1205, in which one Robert de Evermure was allowed to hold two lordships in Norfolk—those of Redham and Stokesley—by petty serjeantry, "and the payment of 200 pearmains, and 400 hogsheads of wine made from pearmains," into the Exchequer, on the Feast of St. Michael, yearly.

The chief cider shires are those of Worcester and Hereford; and from the natural formation of the country—its sheltered woody hills and sunny slopes—fruit-trees luxuriate there as in walled gardens. Worcestershire, says Grindon, in his "British and Garden Botany," was famous for apples in the reign of Henry III.; and in 1276 apples and pears from that county were grown in the Royal garden at Westminster. Cider must have been in use by the middle of the fourteenth century, as Chaucer, in his "Monke's Tale," makes allusion to it; but the quality of it at that date was no doubt poor, for we find, even in 1522, that apple-grafts had to be brought from Syria, to improve the growth of our own crab stocks. Pear-grafts, however, had long been used, as a record exists of their purchase by the Earl of Lincoln for his garden in Holborn, and by the Earl of Warwick for the orchards at his house in Warwick-lane; those orchards—between Newgate-street and Paternoster-row—where, as is recounted in the Coroners' rolls of that period, boys met with fatal accidents while stealing apples. It was not, however, until 1606 that the planting of "cider" orchards became general in England. Worcestershire soil suits both apples and pears, the latter especially, as they like a strong deep loam, with some limestone under; and both trees will grow there to the size of an oak, and bear thirty bushels of fruit, from which can be made 200 gallons of cider or perry. Though the Romans but knew twenty-two sorts of apples, the named varieties of them now number 2000. The folk-lore of the apple is so very extensive, that we are unable to touch on it in the limits of this column; but to those who are interested in the subject it will repay perusal.

With respect to pears, which were so often grown in monastic gardens, we still have some of an olden date. Thus, of the Bergamottes, the autumn one was known in the time of Cæsar, and the Easter one in the reign of Elizabeth; while of that splendid sort, the Bon Chrétien, the summer one was in use in 1629 and the winter one in 1727; and other kinds might be instanced did space permit. The largest pear-orchard in England is one in Kent, where nearly 250 sorts are grown, and the oldest is at Newland, near Malvern, which has existed for more than 400 years. Worcestershire, says Dr. Bull, was so famous for its pears at an early period that they were adopted as an emblem by the people of that county; and this statement is borne out by Drayton, who states, in his poetical account of the Battle of Agincourt, that the feudal retainers of the Beauchamps and other great landowners, who owed suit and service to the Crown, bore, as their standard in the field, "a pear-tree laden with fruit;" and to this day the arms of "the Faithful City" are three black pears, those pears which are called iron-hearted.

What is termed in England the "orchard" harvest, and in Canada the "apple" harvest, begins in October, with the hand-picking of pot fruit; and in the latter country the workers work to the ring of hammers, as the fruit is placed at once in casks, and headed-in for exportation. Apples may be divided into three classes—culinary, dessert, and for crushing. Of these, the best of the first class are the Keswick Codling, Blenheim Orange, and Warner's King; of the second, as being fine in texture and rich in flavour, the Ribston Pippin, Pitmaston pine-apple, and the Irish peach; while for cider-apples the best are those which, as is proved by analysis, have the densest juice—namely, the Siberian and the Golden Harvey, the Downton and the Golden Pippin, the Siberian bitter-sweet, and the Fox-whelp, and these are the sorts which the Gloucester men use. The Worcester and Hereford makers, however, incline to other sorts, such as the Cherry Pearmain, Red Quarenden, Queening, and Redstreak, the last-named one being a favourite, as is shown by Phillips in his poem of "Cider," where he eulogises that apple thus—"Let every tree in every garden own the Redstreak as supreme;" and says, alluding to the county where it most succeeds, "Hail, Herefordian plant, that dost disdain all other fields."

Pears, also, may be classed into three like divisions; of which the best bakers are the Catillac and the great St. Germain, which, as a curiosity for the dinner-table, sells at 36s. each in Covent-garden, while amongst the best of the luscious pears are the early Jargonelle, Bon Chrétien, Jersey Louise Bonne, and the Chaumontel, which fetches 45 per hundred in the Channel Islands. Of perry pears the best of all are the Barland, and next to those Huffcap, Moorcroft, Linton, and London. The Lord Suffield and Wellington are the best bearing apples, and the hardest pears are the Hessele and the Marie Louise.

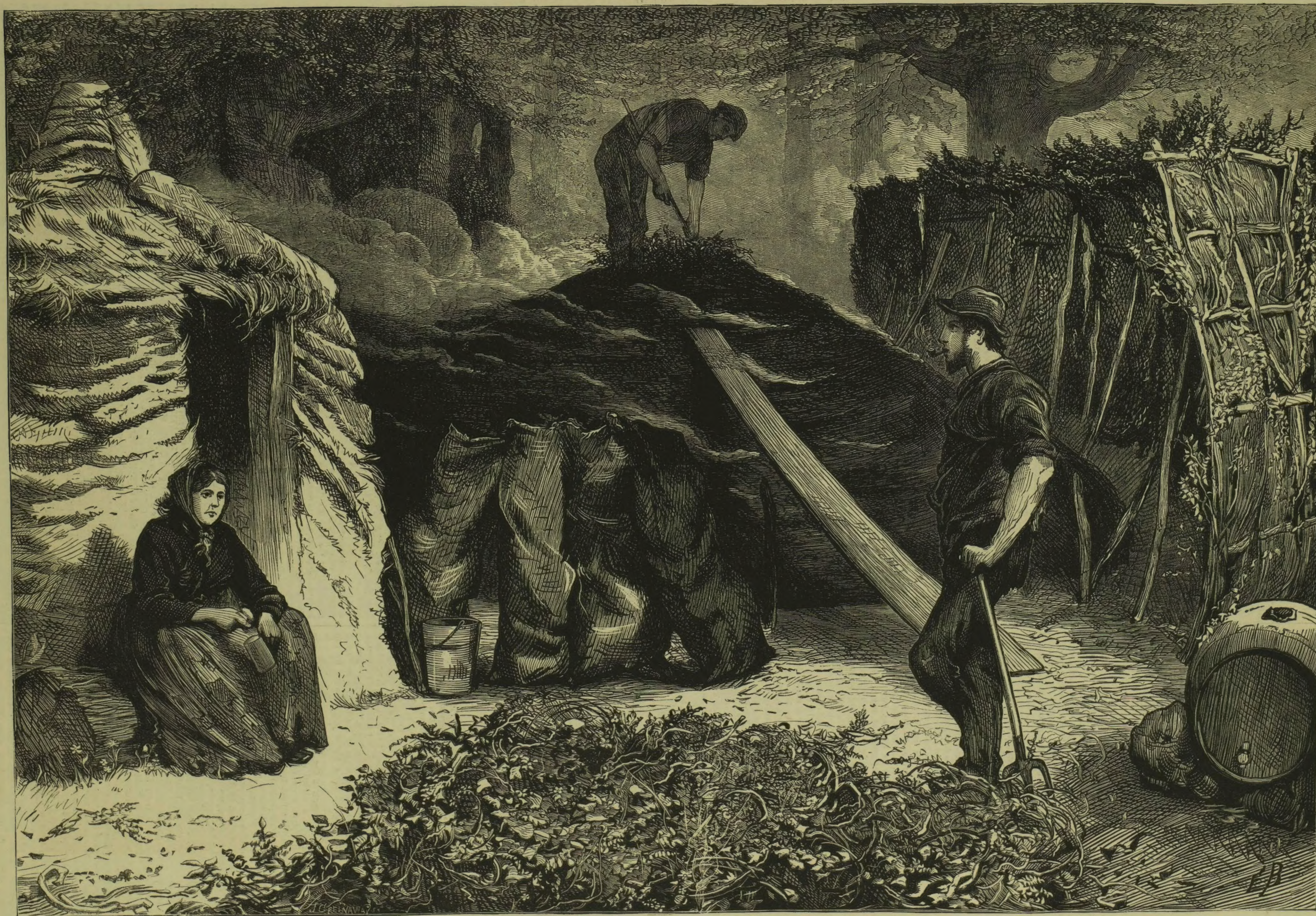
At the end of October, when hand-picking has ceased, perry is made, and cider-fruit shaken down with some long barbed poles, which goes on through November till the windfall cider has been made for the men, and the apples are heaped together, while in December, when the fruit has "frosted," cider-making is continued for home use and sale by one of three modes of making it—that is, with the nut-mill, the stone-mill, or the scratcher; the former being worked by hand, and the latter by horse-power. The scratcher tears the apples, but as the stone-mill crushes the pips as well, the Hereford men prefer it, as it thus gives a special flavour to the drink made by it. With the majority of makers, and for ordinary cider, all sorts of apples are put into the mill, as the sweet ones counteract the sour; and when they have been completely crushed, the pulp is spread upon cider-hairs, which are piled beneath the press, and then screwed down until the juice flows out, which juice being conveyed by troughs from the press to the vault, is there casked and left, till time has fined it.





THE OLD ELEPHANT AND CASTLE.—SEE PAGE 438.  
FROM THE DRAWING BY RICHARDSON, IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.





CHARCOAL BURNERS IN EPPING FOREST.—SEE PAGE 443.



## MUSIC.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The first morning performance of the season took place on Saturday last, when "Carmen" was repeated. In the evening "Les Huguenots" was given, and included the fine performances of Madame Pappenheim as Valentina, Madame Trebelli as Urbano, and Signor Fancelli as Raoul, the last-named artist having appeared for the first time this season. Mlle. Ilma di Murska was to have sustained the character of Margherita di Valois, but was prevented by indisposition, and was replaced, at very short notice, by Mlle. Lido, who sang the florid music of the part with much fluency and taste. The parts of Marcello, di Nevers, and di San Bris were efficiently filled respectively by Signor Pinto, Mr. Carleton, and Signor Rota. On the previous Thursday Mlle. Lido had shown similar readiness as a substitute for Mlle. di Murska (from the same cause) in the character of Filina in "Mignon." This opera was repeated on Monday; and on Tuesday "Rigoletto" gave occasion for the reappearance of Mlle. Ilma di Murska after her recent indisposition. As Gilda, this lady sang artistically, but appeared not to have entirely recovered her powers. Signor Pantaleoni, as the Jester, sang and acted with much dramatic power, especially in the scene with the courtiers in the palace of the Duke. The music of this latter character was given by Signor Fancelli with great effect, as was that of Maddalena by Madame Trebelli—Signor Pinto having been an efficient Sparafucile. "Carmen" was repeated on Wednesday. For Thursday "Robert le Diable" was announced, and for the following evening "Le Nozze di Figaro." To-day (Saturday) the second morning performance is to take place, "Faust" being the opera; and for the evening "Aida" is promised, with Signor Fancelli's first assumption here of the character of Radames.

## OLYMPIC THEATRE.

"Marigold," the so-called opéra-comique produced here last week, belongs (like so many similarly misnamed pieces of its kind) to the class of burlesque. It is an adaptation, from the French, of "Le Droit du Seigneur," the music of which is by M. Leon Vasseur. The English version is by Mr. Arthur Matthison, who has made a good translation, and has purified the work by the omission of the many objectionable passages occurring in the original. There is no need to detail at length the trifling incidents of a weak plot based on the prohibition by a burlesque Baron of marriage in his dominions, and the removal of the restriction as a result of the contrivances of Catinou, a vivacious peasant girl, who thus ensures her union with her lover, Berzelius, as well as that of another pair of lovers, Bibolais and Marigold, the former of whom turns out to be the long-lost son of the Duke de Nocesdendéennes, on whose territory the absurd action is supposed to take place.

The music is of the usual burlesque kind—a series of lively and demonstrative dance tunes, there being little constructive power shown in the concerted pieces, or elsewhere, such as really deserves the name of composition. It is only fair to say, however, that the audience on the first night received every movement with enthusiastic applause, and required a repetition of most of them, the really pretty song for Catinou (with chorus), "Their blades were seen," having been several times encored. In this, and throughout the piece, Miss Kate Sullivan (as Catinou) sang and acted with excellent perception and realisation of the humour of the character. The movement just specified, the set and chorus, the trio for Marigold, Catinou, and Bibolais, in the second act, and the finale of that act, are the best pieces throughout the work. Miss Mulholland was a graceful representative of Marigold, and gave her songs, "As you know," "My mother," and "I cannot think of love," very expressively. Miss F. Edwards was a good representative of the pompous Baroness, and Mr. F. Wood was efficient in the part of Bibolais, and gained much applause for his delivery of the ballad, "Adieu, beloved verdant grove." Mr. G. Mudie, as the old Duke, displayed histrionic ability remarkable in so young an actor, and Mr. M. Dwyer and Mr. A. Rousby gave good caricatures, respectively, of the parts of Berzelius and the Baron Ferdinand.

A well-selected orchestra, and a chorus to match, have been engaged; with an efficient conductor in the person of M. Van Bi-ne, the well-known violoncellist. The costumes and scenery (the latter by Messrs. Gordon, Harford, and F. Lloyds) are excellent. The reception of the piece on the first night was entirely successful.

Madame Schuch Proska (of Dresden) again sang at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last, with a repetition of the success which attended her first appearance there at the previous Saturday afternoon concert. The occasion now referred to brought forward, for the first time here, Miss Hope Glenn, who produced a highly favourable impression by the display of a fine contralto voice and refined style in Haydn's "Spirit-Song" and the air "Quando a te lieta," from Gounod's "Faust." A cleverly written "Prelude and Fugue" for the orchestra, by Mr. F. Davenport, was performed for the first time with much success, and Miss Bessie Richards appeared for the first time here, and was well received in her performance of Ferdinand Hiller's pianoforte concerto in F sharp minor. The other items of the programme were Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony and the introduction to the third act of Wagner's "Meistersinger," and the "Dance of Apprentices" and the "Procession of Mastersingers," from the same opera, as adapted for concert performance by the composer.

The twenty-second season of the Monday Popular Concerts opened this week with a varied and interesting programme, commencing with Haydn's quartet in B flat, from op. 50, which was given for the first time here, and pleased greatly, especially the Adagio movement with variations. The work was finely played by Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. The lady violinist's admirable executive powers were specially displayed in the performance of a *chaconne*, by Vitali, for violin solo. The first part of the concert ended with Rubinstein's sonata for pianoforte and violoncello, op. 18, which received every possible advantage from the association of Mlle. Janotha and Signor Piatti; these artists and Madame Norman-Néruda having combined in the closing piece of the concert, Beethoven's pianoforte trio in E flat, from op. 70. Miss Lillian Bailey was the vocalist, her songs having been Handel's aria (with recitative) "Lusinghe più care"—from the opera "Alessandro"—and the cavatina, "Und ob die Wolke," from "Der Freischütz." In both these the lady displayed a soprano voice of beautiful quality and much refinement of style. She was greatly applauded in each instance. Mr. Zerbini accompanied the vocal music and the violin solo with great efficiency. The Saturday afternoon performances associated with these concerts also begin this week; the instrumentalists just named again appearing, Mr. Santley being announced as the vocalist.

The opening concert of the ninth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society (conducted by Mr. Barnby) took place on Thursday evening, when Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was the oratorio, with the special attraction of Madame Albani's appearance as the principal solo soprano. The other solo vocalists named in the programme were Madame Sterling,

Misses C. Clelland and Dones, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Kearton, Mr. S. Smith, and Herr Henschel.

The fourteenth season of Mr. John Boosey's attractive ballad concerts will begin (again at St. James's Hall) on Wednesday evening, Nov. 19. The programme announces the appearance of Mr. Sims Reeves, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and other eminent vocalists.

## DEATH OF MR. GRUNEISEN.

Mr. Charles Lewis Gruneisen died on Saturday at his residence, 16, Surrey-street, Strand, in his seventy-third year. His father was a native of Stuttgart, and was naturalised as a citizen of this country in 1796, having settled in Bloomsbury, where Charles Gruneisen was born, in 1806. At an early age he was appointed sub-editor of the *Conservative Guardian*. In 1837-8 he was war correspondent of the *Morning Post* in Spain, was taken prisoner by the Christinos, and narrowly escaped being shot. From 1839 to 1844 he was Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, and in later years was special correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, musical critic of the *Illustrated London News*, the *Morning Chronicle*, and the *Athenaeum*. He was active in the origination of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, in 1847, and was one of the chief founders of the Conservative Land Society in 1852, of which he was for nearly twenty years the secretary. Mr. Gruneisen was a Conservative, and took an active interest in all movements for the promotion of Conservative principles. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a member of the Society of Arts, and one of the trustees of the Newspaper Press Fund. The deceased critic was generally liked for his genial temperament, and esteemed for his honest and candid expression of opinion.

## THEATRES.

## LYCEUM.

The "Merchant of Venice," which has been revived at the above theatre, has been made the vehicle for considerable spectacular display. Mr. Irving must be complimented on his disposition of the scenes, and the general arrangement of effective stage business. To the regular acting copy additions have been made from the original Shakspearean text. The last act, so often and regrettably omitted in representation, is given. The first casket scene in the third act, introducing the Prince of Morocco, and portraying the natural sophistry which induces him to place his choice on the wrong casket, is also a welcome innovation. Of course, there is one drawback to these restorations—the length of the performance, which on the first night was protracted to a late hour. The audience, however, evinced no signs of impatience; and the final fall of the curtain, close upon midnight, was the signal for loud and repeated plaudits. A criticism of the play itself would, at this late date, and after the numerous able dissertations on the subject, be superfluous. "The Merchant of Venice," says one of Shakspeare's commentators, "since the restoration of Charles II., has been one of the most popular plays on the English stage, and the appearance of Shylock has been the ambition of its greatest actors." We are prepared, from our own personal experiences, to endorse this statement. From time immemorial the character has been essayed by our most eminent tragedians, and Mr. Henry Irving but adds another to the list of its numerous exponents. In some respects the last-named gentleman gives an entirely new rendering of the wily and, in our opinion, somewhat oppressed Israelite. Of the reviled Jew he gives, as far as possible, a humanised portraiture, exhibiting, as points of contrast to his craft, avarice, and greed of vengeance, sparks of humanity that lie dormant in him, especially evidenced in his feeling for his daughter, Jessica, and his inordinate love of his despised and persecuted race. The actor makes the most of this phase of the character, and thus relieves it from the tedium of perpetual execration which otherwise pervades it. Even after the Jew's desertion by his daughter, Mr. Irving introduces the paternal element as interposing between him and his maledictory utterances. His acting in this scene was exceedingly fine. Some exception might be taken in the earlier scenes to the violence of the transition from a feeling of abject servility to one of intense hatred, the same coming upon the audience occasionally with the force of a concussion. But, as a whole, the performance is an artistic study, and adds another to the list of Mr. Irving's histrionic triumphs. The rôle of Portia fell to the lot of Miss Ellen Terry. This lady's success in the character has already been chronicled. Her acting throughout, especially in the earlier portions of the play, is characterised by a charming simplicity and naïveté. A little more force infused into the celebrated trial-scene, where Portia turns the tables on the uncompromising Jew, and the assumption would be perfect. The Antonio of Mr. Forrester, the Bassanio of Mr. Barnes, and the Gratiano of Mr. F. Cooper were all deserving of high commendation. Mr. S. Johnson gave an effective rendering of Launcelot Gobbo. The characters of Nerissa and Jessica found able representatives in Miss Florence Terry and Miss Alma Murray. The minor parts were adequately filled. The costumes are magnificent, and the views of Venice, executed by Messrs. Telbin, Craven, Hann, and Cuthbert, are graphically depicted. We prognosticate a long run for this successful Shakspearean venture.

## DRURY LANE.

Another Shakspearean revival signals the reopening of this theatre. The play is "Henry the Fifth," the version, that produced by the late Mr. Charles Calvert at Manchester. The hero of Agincourt was then represented by Mr. George Rignold. This gentleman subsequently enacted the character in America and Australia; and he now, having assumed the management for a short autumn season, transplants the version, with certain alterations of his own, to the boards of Old Drury. The interest of "Henry the Fifth," as most of our readers are aware, culminates in the hero, the other characters revolving like lesser lights around the central luminary, to which they give additional lustre. Of all Shakspeare's plays "Henry the Fifth" is perhaps the most replete with action; wars and rumours of wars coming upon us in quick bewildering succession that leave little time for critical reflection. The title-rôle of the drama comes under the category of declamatory parts, and demands from the actor great elocutionary skill and much force and vigour, to give it due significance. At the time we write we have a vivid recollection of the military hero as personated by Mr. Phelps on the occasion of the production of this play at Sadler's Wells. Mr. George Rignold is well qualified to fulfil the requirements of the character. His robust elocution enables him to give the patriotic speeches with unerring quantities, that secure from the audience an instant recognition. His imposing manly figure also serves to heighten the effect. We may mention that the actor was enthusiastically received by the audience, being summoned six times before the curtain to receive the congratulations of his admirers. Mr. Ryder was exceedingly effective as the Archbishop of Canterbury. He also enacted the character of Williams, the soldier. The Fluellen of Mr. Stanislaus Calhaem was much enjoyed by the audience. Mr. Odell gave full effect to the boastful cowardice of Pistol, and Mr. Charles Harcourt was sufficiently dignified as Montjoy,

the Ambassador. Miss B. Henderson as Chorus spoke the prologue in a manner deserving of commendation. An instance of juvenile precocity was given in the Boy of Master Grattan. The other characters were adequately rendered. The piece is effectively mounted, the battle-fields being especially well-arranged, and the whole giving evidence of careful stage-management. The version presents some slight re-disposition of the scenes. The "March of the Men of Harlech" is interpolated into the fourth act, and some choruses of a religious character are effectively introduced. We wish Mr. Rignold every success in his hazardous experiment.

## CONNAUGHT.

The late Amphitheatre, Holborn, remodelled, redecorated, and rechristened, has opened under the management of Mr. J. W. Currans. Tan and sawdust have been removed, a new tier of private boxes has been provided, together with a grand promenade, *foyer*, &c., and little now remains to remind the visitor of the class of entertainment to which the building was previously devoted. The first item in the programme is a farce by Mr. G. L. Gordon, entitled "Bachelor's Hall." The story of this is simple. A couple of young husbands pass themselves off as bachelors, and in this character are amusingly confronted with their wives. The interest of this is ably sustained by Messrs. Cameron and Wilton, and Misses Emmeline Cole and Nellie Vane. The staple commodity of the bill, however, is a comic opera, entitled "Alcantara," produced some years ago in America, and which, we believe, has been occasionally performed by Mr. Carl Rosa. It appears for the first time now in London. The story, which has a striking resemblance to "Twice Killed," is of a somewhat farcical nature. Carlos, the hero, and Isabella, daughter of Dr. Paracelsus, of Alcantara, ignorant that their parents have preconcerted their union, become mutually attached. In this position Carlos obtains surreptitious entrance into the house of Dr. Paracelsus in a basket, which basket is afterwards thrown by one Ines and the aforesaid Doctor into the river, when they straightway become aware of the fact that a man had been concealed in it. Carlos had, however, previously made his escape, and, being invited by the Doctor to take some wine, imbibes a strong opiate. He falls into a deep sleep, which the doctor fears may end in dissolution. In this dilemma the doctor conceals the hero under a sofa, when he is surprised by the appearance of Balshazar, the father of Carlos. Much confusion ensues. Ultimately Carlos awakes from his trance, explanations take place, and the lovers are united. Much of the music, composed by Julius Eichberg (the words by Mr. B. E. Woolf), was encored. Mr. J. A. Arnold infused considerable humour into the character of Dr. Paracelsus. Mr. Woodfield's pleasing tenor voice was shown to great advantage in the rôle of Carlos. The part of Balshazar was effectively rendered by Mr. Osborne. Madame Tonnelier as the Doctor's wife, Miss Blanche Ellerman as Isabella, and Miss L. Rohan as Inez, contributed greatly to the success of the opera. There was considerable applause at the fall of the curtain. We opine, however, that the public will require some stronger attraction to insure the ultimate success of the speculation. The whole concludes with an operatic ballet entitled "Lotus Land." We shall not attempt to analyse the story, which we confess is too subtle for our comprehension. The whole is somewhat bewildering, and begets tedium. Moreover, the vocal efforts of certain members of the company were not quite fortunate. The graceful dancing of Mlle. Luna, however, redeemed all shortcomings; and we doubt not that in the end "Lotus Land" will claim a large share of public favour.

## ADELPHI.

The late Mr. Andrew Halliday's version of "Nicholas Nickleby" has been revived at this theatre. The cast is a strong one. Mr. Vezin's make-up as Newman Noggs is admirable, and his acting perfect. Mr. Henry Neville gives an artistic rendering of John Browdie, Mr. Fernandez again appears as Ralph Nickleby, and Mr. Taylor's Squeers is a thoroughly realistic performance. Miss Lydia Foote infuses considerable pathos into the character of Smike, Mrs. Alfred Mellon gives a capital embodiment of the vixenish Mrs. Squeers, and Miss Harriet Coveney as the miming Miss Squeers is irresistibly ludicrous. Mr. Terriss as Nicholas Nickleby is also exceedingly effective. The other characters are ably supported by Messrs. Brooke, Irish, R. Bateman, Misses Emily Duncan, Clara Jecks, and Emma Heffer. The piece is well mounted.

## DEATH OF MR. BUCKSTONE.

The theatrical public have already learned with great regret of the demise, not unexpected, of the deservedly admired comedian and manager of the Haymarket, Mr. John Baldwin Buckstone. He died on Friday week at his residence, Bell Green Lodge, Lower Sydenham, in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Buckstone was born at Hoxton, Sept. 14, 1802, his father being a respectable citizen of Bishopsgate. After completing his education at an academy near Welworth he was designed by his father for the navy, but entered instead a solicitor's office, though he showed an early inclination for the drama, having before his seventeenth year composed two tragedies and a comedy. Ere long he determined on becoming an actor, and commenced his career in a barn at Peckham, occasionally used as a theatre, in the character of Captain Aubri in "The Dog of Montargis." In 1821 he succeeded in getting an engagement at another barn at Wokingham, Berkshire, for one week. Soon after he joined another barn-company in Northamptonshire, but, the magistrates refusing them a license, he migrated to London with a companion, the two having but ninepence between them, and occupying two days in the journey. Ultimately he got engaged for utility business on a circuit, and had the honour of acting with Edmund Kean, on one occasion performing Gratiano to the master's Shylock. In 1823 he appeared at the Surrey, his old friend Watkins Burroughs having become the manager of that transpontine establishment. The part he played was that of Peter Smirke, in the burlesque of "The Armistice." In 1826 he appeared at the Adelphi in a play of his own, "Luke the Labourer." Subsequently, at the same theatre, "The Wreck Ashore," "Victorine," and other dramas, dividing the popularity of these pieces with John Reeves. Mr. Webster becoming the proprietor of that theatre, Mr. Buckstone wrote for him "Green Bushes" and "The Flowers of the Forest." In 1837 he was engaged by that manager for the Haymarket, and thenceforth acted exclusively at that theatre, until his departure for America in 1845. Accompanied by Mrs. Fitzwilliams, he appeared that year at the Park Theatre, New York. Returning to England, he was engaged for Drury Lane by Mr. Alfred Bunn, and produced there more than one amusing farce. His management of the Haymarket commenced on Easter Monday, 1853, and continued for twenty-four years. In 1876, however, he was induced to accept a complimentary benefit at Drury Lane; but he continued to play a short time afterwards at the Haymarket. His physical infirmities rendered it impossible for him at length to remain on the stage. His third son, Sidney, died on Sept. 18 last; other family afflictions, moreover, clouded his last days. Mr. Buckstone's persistent efforts merited a better destiny.



## OBITUARY.

MR. ALLAN, F.S.A., OF BLACKWELL GRANGE.

Robert Henry Allan, Esq., of Blackwell Grange and Blackwell Hall, in the county of Durham, and of Barton, Yorkshire, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff for the county of Durham 1851, died on the 28th ult., at his seat near Darlington, in his seventy-eighth year. He was the second, but last surviving, son of Robert Allan, Esq., of Newbottle, by Hannah, his wife, daughter of William Havelock, Esq., of Sunderland, and aunt of the famous military commander Sir Henry Havelock. Mr. Allan was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and was the author of some works on historical, genealogical, and archaeological subjects. He married, July 14, 1841, Elizabeth, daughter of John Gregson, Esq., of Merton and Burdon, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heiress of Lancelot Allgood, Esq., and had an only son, who died an infant. Mr. Allan was the male representative of the family of Allan of the county of Durham, which was formerly so largely engaged in the collieries on the River Wear. In recent times the Allans have been well known for their devotion to the study of English antiquities. George Allan, of Blackwell Grange, F.S.A., grand-uncle of the gentleman whose death we record, is described by Surtees as "an eminent antiquary and collector," and his son, George Allan, of Blackwell Grange, F.S.A., M.P. for Durham, was also distinguished for literary talents. It is stated that a considerable portion of Mr. Robert Henry Allan's great wealth has been bequeathed to Major-General Sir Henry Marham Havelock, Bart., who is enjoined to take the additional surname and arms of Allan.

SIR H. ROBINSON.

Sir Henry Robinson, of Knapton, Norfolk, J.P. and D.L. for that county, died at his seat near North Walsham on the 28th ult. He was born in 1805, the only son of the late George Robinson, Esq., of Knapton, by Hannah, his wife, eldest daughter of Henry Atkinson, Esq., of Bacton, Norfolk. Sir Henry was appointed in 1840 Standard-Bearer, and in 1845 Lieutenant-Commanding her Majesty's Body-Guard of Gentlemen-at-Arms. He married, in 1842, Lucy, youngest daughter of the late W. D. Cooper Cooper, Esq., of Toddington Manor, Beds, and leaves issue.

The deaths are also announced of—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Herden, late of the 59th Regiment, on the 24th ult., at Brighton, in his eighty-ninth year.

Captain Edward Walter Home Crofton, only son of the late Colonel Crofton, on the 19th ult., in Afghanistan, of cholera.

The Rev. Godfrey Bird, for forty-seven years Rector of Great Wigborough, Essex, on the 25th ult., aged eighty-three.

The Rev. John Lawrence Prior, Rector of Horton, Bucks, J.P. for Essex and Nottinghamshire, on the 30th ult., at Horton Rectory, aged fifty-eight.

The Hon. Elizabeth Cracroft, wife of the Rev. Robert Wentworth Cracroft, and sister of the present Lord Conyers, on the 26th ult., at Harrington Rectory, Lincolnshire.

Countess Elizabeth Augusta Piper, Mistress of the Robes to the Queen of Sweden, on the 15th ult., at Stockholm, aged sixty-eight. She was daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Baker, K.C.B.

Lady Gooch (Annie), wife of Sir Francis Sherlock Lambert Gooch, Bart., of Benacre Hall, Suffolk, at Norwood, on the 28th ult. Her Ladyship was daughter of the late G. A. Sutherland, Esq.; was married, July 16, 1872, and had a son, who died an infant.

Lieutenant Henry John Hardy, third battalion Rifle Brigade, on the 4th ult., at Landman's Drift, Natal, in his twenty-ninth year. He was second son of Sir John Hardy, Bart., of Dunstall Hall, Staffordshire, and was nephew of Lord Cranbrook. Lieut. Hardy served through the war in Zululand.

Lady Floyd (Mary), widow of Major-General Sir Henry Floyd, Bart., on the 27th ult., in her seventy-sixth year. Her Ladyship was the daughter of William Murray, Esq., of Jamaica, was married in 1821, and had eight sons and three daughters, of whom the eldest son is the present Sir John Floyd, Bart.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Shute, late Royal Marine Light Infantry, on the 27th ult., at Theobald-square, Rochester, aged fifty-two. He served in the Royal Navy during the operations on the coast of Syria, and with the Royal Marines in the Crimea and at Odessa; and, besides medals and clasps, received the Order of the Medjidie.

Aubrey Wenman Wykeham-Musgrave, Esq., at Barnsley Park, Cirencester, on the 21st ult., in his seventy-first year. He married, in 1836, Georgiana, daughter of Sir James Musgrave, Bart., of Barnsley Park, and assumed by Royal license the additional surname of Musgrave on inheriting the family estates on the death of his brother-in-law, Sir William Musgrave, in 1875.

The Right Hon. Eliza, Dowager Lady Ventry, on the 25th ult., at Blennerville, aged seventy-seven. Her Ladyship was daughter of Sir John Blake, Bart., of Menlough Castle, in the county of Galway, by his second wife, Rose, daughter of Edward Brice, Esq., of Kilroot, in the county of Antrim, and granddaughter of Thomas, first Lord Ventry. She was married, Aug. 18, 1821, to Thomas Townsend Arenberg, third Lord Ventry, and had four sons and four daughters, of whom the eldest son is the present Lord Ventry.

In a notice recently given in this paper of Thomas Jervis-White-Jervis, Esq., who died at her Majesty's Vice-Consulate, Bastia, Corsica, aged eighty-two, it was omitted to be stated that he was married, secondly, to Helena Elizabeth, eldest surviving daughter of Henry Murphy, Esq., of Dublin. The marriage took place in the parish church at Clifton, on Sept. 1, 1851, and the only issue thereof is our present Vice-Consul at Bastia.

## CHARCOAL BURNING, EPPING FOREST.

Some tracts of woodland in the Epping and Hainault Forest districts of West Essex, not above fifteen miles from the heart of busy London, are devoted specially to the growth of the hornbeam, a tree which is scarcely known in many other parts of England. Its wood is the best material for charcoal, and the commercial value of that substance makes it well worth cultivation. The process of burning, which is performed on the spot, or near it, when the trees have been cut down, is a peculiar branch of rustic industry, and those employed in this business, often dwelling through a long summer-time in simple huts or booths, where they lie in readiness to tend the fires beneath the heaped masses of wood covered with pieces of turf, have their characteristic features and ways. It is a work requiring great experience, as well as incessant vigilance during many days and nights, before the perfect charcoal can be extracted and deposited in the bags, to be carried away and ground. The appearance of a burning heap, with jets of flame and puffs of smoke issuing from many crevices in its sides, cannot easily be forgotten by those who have seen it at night.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W J E (Dewsbury).—Your solution of No. 1859 is correct, but it arrived too late for acknowledgment in the usual place.

H M P (Plymouth).—The problem shall appear in good time.

J T (Eton).—Thanks; we shall be very glad if the problem stands the test.

ALPHA.—We have not yet had an opportunity of looking at the problems referred to; in the meantime, we note your remarks.

G C B (Green-lanes).—Your solution does not agree with the author's; but, of course, it may possibly be effective for all that. It shall be examined.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1860 received from C Gorette, Carlos (Lille), P S Shenale, W Byres, Homunculus, H A Moes (Würzburg), John Tough, W S Leest, S Reynolds, and M D B.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1861 received from A Snellen (Almelo), Una, Onno (Utrecht), J Rademacher, L S D, Jane Nepveu, Underwood, Ben Nevis, G Fobrooke, C O Elmore, D Templeton, Chessophile, R Arnold, H Brewster, T Greenbank, E P Vulliamy, Hereward, H M Frideaux, Thorpe Reading-Room, Problematics, East Marden, Copalino, D W Kell, N Cator, E Worsley, An Old Hand, W Warren, C Darragh, Helen Lee, S Farrant, E Elsbury, Elsie, T Barrington, R Jessop, B L Dyke, R Ingersoll, C S Cox, H Langford, E H H V Toz, W Leeson, Emile Frau (Lyons), Shadforth, Cant, P S Shenale, Norman Rumbelton, Dabbshill, W D Jones, Julia Shore, Alpha, E Burkhart (Leipzig), R H Brooks, C H Coster, E F Jales Hoed (Liverpool), W S Leest, E L G, J C M, R F N Banks, S Reynolds, Wem, J W W, J R Joseph, C McIntosh, W Betts, T H Knight, A T Ridding, C Govett, Bishopstowe, W M Curtis, W Byres, H C Sanders, O Wolter, Tobias, H G Smith (Glasgow), F A Bright, T H Lee Warner, W Scott, James Dobson, Boltzried, M D B, Paul Duclos (St Chamond, Loire), J Buntstead, H E Freeman, Hon. Sec. Brynston Chess Club, and M D B.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1862 received from H B, Onno (Utrecht), W de P Crousaz, J Rademacher, Lulu, Jane Nepveu, Underwood, Ben Nevis, G Fobrooke, C O Elmore, D Templeton, Chessophile, R Arnold, H Brewster, T Greenbank, E P Vulliamy, Hereward, H M Frideaux, Thorpe Reading-Room, Problematics, East Marden, Copalino, D W Kell, N Cator, E Worsley, An Old Hand, W Warren, C Darragh, Helen Lee, S Farrant, E Elsbury, Elsie, T Barrington, R Jessop, B L Dyke, R Ingersoll, C S Cox, H Langford, E H H V Toz, W Leeson, Emile Frau (Lyons), Shadforth, Cant, P S Shenale, Norman Rumbelton, Dabbshill, W D Jones, Julia Shore, Alpha, E Burkhart (Leipzig), R H Brooks, C H Coster, E F Jales Hoed (Liverpool), W S Leest, E L G, J C M, R F N Banks, S Reynolds, Wem, J W W, J R Joseph, C McIntosh, W Betts, T H Knight, A T Ridding, C Govett, Bishopstowe, W M Curtis, W Byres, H C Sanders, O Wolter, Tobias, H G Smith (Glasgow), F A Bright, T H Lee Warner, W Scott, James Dobson, Boltzried, M D B, Paul Duclos (St Chamond, Loire), J Buntstead, H E Freeman, Hon. Sec. Brynston Chess Club, and M D B.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1861.

WHITE.

1. Q to Q sq  
2. Mates accordingly.

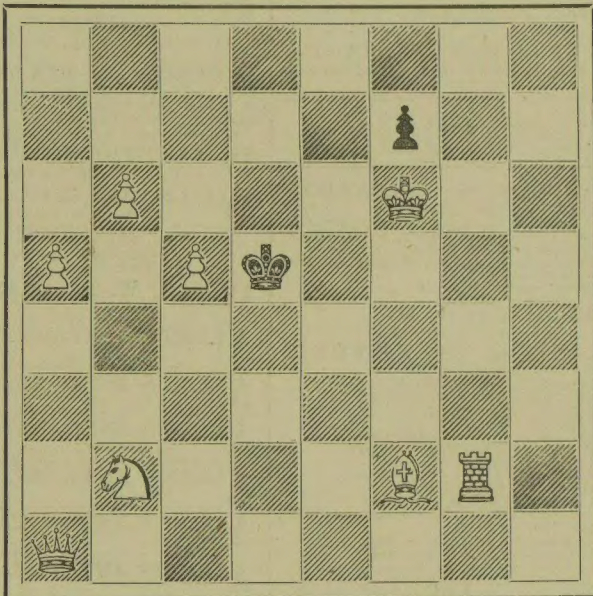
BLACK.

Any move

PROBLEM No. 1864.

By C. E. TUCKETT, Bristol.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Game played a few days ago at Birmingham between the Rev. S. W. EARNSHAW and another AMATEUR.—(Two Knights' Defence.)

WHITE (Amateur).	BLACK (Mr. E.)	WHITE (Amateur).	BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. K takes B	Q to R 7th (ch)
2. Kt to KB 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	18. Kt to B 3rd	Q to R 6th (ch)
3. B to B 4th	Kt to B 3rd	19. K to K 2nd	
4. Kt to Kt 5th	Kt takes K P		
This variation of the defence leads to a lively game, but, if properly opposed, White soon acquires a superior position.			
5. B takes P (ch)	K to K 2nd	19. K to B 2nd, then Black continues—	
6. P to Q 3rd		19. K to B 2nd, then Black continues—	
The correct move here is 6. P to Q 4th, after which the game proceeds—			
6. Kt takes Kt	P to K 3rd	20. K to K sq	Kt to Kt 5th (ch)
7. Kt takes Kt	K takes B, &c.	21. K to Q 2nd	Rt to K sq (ch)
8. B to Kt 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	22. K to Q 2nd	B to Kt 5th (ch)
9. P to KB 4th	P to Q 4th	22. P to B 3rd	Q to Kt 7th (ch), and wins.
White conducts the opening very weakly. Here he should have played 8. B to K 3rd, or 8. Castles.			
8. Q to Q 2nd	B to K 5th	23. Q takes Kt P (ch)	R to K sq (ch)
9. Q to Q 2nd	K to Q 2nd	24. Q takes R (ch)	Kt to Q 5th (ch)
Ingenuously enough; he would speedily be compensated for the loss of the exchange by a good attacking position.			
10. Castles	B to B 4th (ch)	25. P takes Kt	Kt to K 5th (ch)
11. K to R sq	Q to K sq	26. K to B 3rd	Kt to K 5th (ch)
12. P takes P	Q takes P	26. P to Kt 3rd	Q to B 5th.
13. Kt to B 7th	Q to K 4th		
14. Kt takes R	B to Q 3rd		
15. P to K 3rd			
15. R to B 4th, followed by 16. Q to B 2nd, appears his best resource; the move in the text is fatal.			
15. B takes P			
16. Q to Kt 5th	B takes P (ch)		

Our veteran contributor "Delta" sends another instalment of his reminiscences of old-time chess-players. "My last visit to the Café de la Régence was in 1855, when I played a long and tough game with Tassanari, which ended in a draw. My acquaintance with Mr. Donaldson, of the Edinburgh Chess Club, began about 1845. I played with him, in all, five games, of which he won three and I two. None of these were recorded. Mr. Donaldson had, however, fallen off from his best play then. It was his beautiful manoeuvring of his Knight in the centre of the field which struck me as the peculiarity of his play. My principal adversary at chess from 1844 to 1864 was Gamma. I consider that at our best we were exactly equal in strength at chess. We played together at one time twenty games, all K. B. Gambits, of which we won eight each and two draws. I am very sorry to say that the state of Gamma's health has prevented him from playing chess for some years past. Except with Gamma, at my house or his, my only practice at chess with Scotch players for twenty years or so after 1844 was when I debouched once, or at most twice, a year from my home and played a few games at Edinburgh and Glasgow. My strongest opponents were Mr. Paterson, of Edinburgh, who afterwards went to Glasgow, and Sheriff Bell. My first chess-play in London was in 1849, at Rie's Divan, in the Strand, where I played several games with Williams and Lowe, and drew a game, at his own favourite opening, with Captain Evans. About a week after I ran down to Brighton, and there met with Staunton for the first time. Harwitz and Horwitz were playing a match there, which was duly recorded in the *Chessplayers' Chronicle*. They appeared to me to be quite equal in strength. Harwitz visited me at my hotel in the evening, and we had two games, which were drawn. When in London, in 1851, I again had the pleasure of meeting with Staunton and Horwitz at Staunton's house. We had no play there. I remember giving it as my opinion that Andersen would keep his own, at least, with all the players. I certainly did not anticipate that Staunton would be so signally defeated; 'the battle, however, is not (at chess) always to the strong.' I met with Szn and Andersen at Rie's Divan."

We have received from Mr. C. Parkinson, Rock Cottage, Ventnor, a letter to which we willingly give insertion:—"May I appeal to your chess readers on behalf of the family of the late Captain Evans. Since his death, the widow and grandchildren have been living in extreme poverty, which now amounts to absolute want; £50 would enable my old friend's widow to secure a small cottage in Kent as a home, and ward off starvation through the coming winter. Are there no old friends who remember the fine old inventor of the Evans Gambit?"

In the course of his provincial tour Mr. Blackburne visited the Manchester Athenaeum Chess Club on Friday, the 31st ult., where he was cordially welcomed by a large assemblage of the local chessplayers. On the evening of his arrival he played against all comers simultaneously, sustaining the onset during the space of four hours, and winning twenty games, losing two, and drawing three. On Saturday, after competing *sans voir* against six picked champions of the City, he was entertained at dinner by the members of the Athenaeum Club.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Sept. 4, 1865) of August, Baron Von Cetto, late of No. 6, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Bavaria to the Court of Great Britain, who died on Aug. 7 last, was proved in London on the 21st ult. by Antoine Baron de Cetto the son, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. The testator leaves to his wife, in addition to the jointure secured to her by settlement, his carriages, horses, domestic establishment, linen, and silver, and the ready money at his bankers in London and Munich; the silver at her death to go to his eldest son, Antoine. The residue of his property is to be divided in various proportions between his four sons—Antoine, Ludwig, Max, and Franz.

The Scotch confirmation, under seal of the Commissariat of the County of Edinburgh, dated the 14th ult., of the Right Honourable Edward Strathearn, Baron Gordon of Drumearn, Stirlingshire, and of Randolph-crescent, Edinburgh, who died at Brussels on Aug. 21 last, granted to Agnes, Lady Gordon, the widow, Alexander Drysdale, James Badenach Nicolson, Edmund Baxter, and John Edward Gordon and Arthur Gordon, the sons, the executors nominate, was sealed in London on the 20th ult., the personal estate amounting to upwards of £11,000.

The will (dated Dec. 4, 1876) with a codicil (dated the 14th of the same month) of Lady Charlotte Anne Gordon, the widow of the Rev. Lord George Gordon, late Rector of Chesterton, Huntingdonshire, late of No. 9, Curzon-street, Mayfair, who died on Aug. 23 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by John Copley Wray, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. There are specific gifts of pictures by Gainsborough, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Murillo, and others, and a silver hunting-cap given by George IV., when Prince of Wales, to Mrs. Sophia Catherine Musters, and other articles, among relatives and friends, and other bequests. The residue is to go in the same way as the proceeds of the Woodstone estate under the will of her late father.

The will (dated Jan. 17, 1853) with two codicils (dated Aug. 7, 1875, and May 3, 1879, of Mr. Henry Coles, late of Clifton Lodge, Thornton-road, Clapham Park, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 29th ult. by George Coles, the brother, and Edward Bailey, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator leaves to his nephew, Edward George Coles, £500; to his servant, Mary Davies, an annuity of £30 for life; to his coachman, Smith, £100; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his brothers and sisters who shall survive him, in equal shares.

The will (dated Oct. 5, 1878) of Mr. John Hodges, late of No. 17, Northampton Park, Canonbury, who died on the 4th ult., was proved on the 25th ult. by John Hodges and Thomas Hodges, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Hodges, £100 and his furniture and effects; he also gives her his residence for life. There are legacies to his executors, sons, and daughter; and the residue of his property is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his sons and daughter.

The will (dated Dec. 21, 1865) of Mrs. Ann Eliza Green, late of "The Mount," Hadley, Middlesex, who died on Sept. 17 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by William Henry Freeman, the nephew, and Charles Norris Wilde, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix bequeaths all her pictures by Dutch and Flemish artists to the trustees of the National Gallery; the portraits, books, and writings bequeathed to her late husband by Samuel Taylor Coleridge to the Rev. Derwent Coleridge; and considerable legacies to sisters, nephews, nieces, and others; her freehold residence "The Mount" she devises to her sister, Mrs. Mary Bell Freeman, for life, and at her decease to her said nephew, William Henry Freeman. The residue of her property she gives to her said sister.

The will (dated Feb. 7, 1877) of Mr. Paul Falconer Poole, R.A., late of Uplands, Green-hill, Hampstead, who died on Sept. 22 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by John Mogford and Francis Henry Huntington, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Hannah Poole, £200, his freehold estate at Elstead, Surrey, and all his horses, carriages, furniture, plate, and household effects, except pictures, drawings, and sketches; to the trustees of the National Gallery any of his pictures that they may select and think worthy of being exhibited in that collection and will undertake to exhibit permanently; to his executor, Mr. Mogford, his picture of "Burning Weeds;" and legacies to his sister, Mrs. Ruth Westbury, nieces, nephews, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then, subject to the payment of a few other legacies, for his five nieces, Elizabeth Brown, Julia Westbury, Lucy Westbury, Mary Steele, and Ruth Latimer Steele.

The will (dated Jan. 25, 1877) of General Sir Francis Warde, K.C.B., late of Woodside, near Amersham, Bucks, who died on May 4 last, at Reading, was proved on the 25th ult. by Captain Edward Stanley Adeane, R.N., the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testator wishes "to be presented as my gift to the reading-room library of the non-commissioned officers of the Royal Regiment of Artillery at Woolwich the photos and pictures of my military comrades I may possess, and the picture, painted by a French artist, representing an officer of the Royal Horse Artillery, with the intention of recording the original Horse Artillery uniform, in which regiment I served for thirty-four years."

The Liverpool Corporation have unanimously elected Mr. Clement Dunscombe, M.A., C.E., borough engineer of Derby, to be borough engineer of Liverpool, at a salary of £800 per annum. There were 101 candidates for the office. The Town Council has resolved to expend £600 in an experimental application of the electric light to the large open space between St. George's Hall and the London and North-Western Railway station.—At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Tramways Company a proposal of the Corporation to purchase the company's lines for £30,000 and to give the company a lease of all new lines for seventeen years was agreed to.—An influential meeting was held at Liverpool on Monday, under the presidency of the Mayor, at the Townhall, in support of a scheme suggested by the Mercantile Marine Association to provide homes for aged mariners in connection with that port. It was proposed to raise £12,000 to carry out the project, and liberal subscriptions were announced.—The poll of the inhabitants of Liverpool in reference to the proposed new water supply from the River Vyrnwy in Montgomeryshire, adopted by the town council, was completed on Tuesday. A large majority of voters was recorded in favour of the scheme, the numbers being 21,974 for, and 19,314 against. The water committee will now proceed to take the necessary steps for obtaining parliamentary powers.—Mr. C. Bushell, chairman of the Mersey Tunnel Committee, has submitted to the Docks and Harbour Board a scheme for carrying out the proposed subway under the river. The estimated cost is £500,000, and the probable gross annual revenue is put down at £46,000.



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